

1949

Paul Robeson Jr. Marries

These self-appointed, self-righteous hypocrites who sit today in ivory towers winking at wide open bastardy and immorality between white and colored people, but who lose their poise and complacency the moment they learn of legitimate marriage between the two races, should have the contempt and scorn of all decent people. The family unit should be formed in a home and not in a gutter as American anti-marriage laws devise as the manger in which millions of mulatto children must be born.

We knew Saturday morning when white dailies took time out to give double column front page display to the coming marriage of the son of Paul Robeson to a white girl, and pointed out in the same article that young Robeson and his sweetheart met in college classes, this would be used as argument to prevent Negroes from attending school in mixed classes in Oklahoma.

Of course we all know this news item was handled in a way entirely out of ken of its importance, for after all, young Paul and his bride are doing nothing more than men and women have been doing for a million million of years. Adam started such a program with Eve, and throughout all ages men and women have fought and died for the inalienable right to pick their mate without the advice and consent of anyone. The dignity of manhood commences and emerges in the free and unleashed, absolute right of men and women to unite in the holy bonds of matrimony.

Even uncivilized men recognize this right of man. For in barbarity the man who goes out and captures his wife is granted the same authority over his home as is ordinarily granted to legally sanctioned marriages in civilized society. Everywhere in the universe this is a recognized rule among men, save and except among white men, who claim the right to violate the person of women of all colors, but pass laws prohibiting a white woman from exercising the inherent right

of choice. In reality what our state papers were pointing out this past week is that Paul Robeson is doing in New York what he could not legally do in Oklahoma or anywhere else in the South, which incidentally does no credit to our professed democracy.

Fifty years ago when this writer lived in Minnesota almost every other week we used to peep through the doorway as a kid, to observe the marriage of some white woman with a black man. We suppose other white and Negro ministers were doing the same thing as our pastor-father, but to-day if one goes to Minnesota he finds a very fine state and nothing seems to have gone to the dogs, and it also goes to show that what

apparently seems to alarm a few Oklahomans regarding Paul Robeson's family has been a very commonplace happening in the North for many, many years.

But down in the South where all this ferment seems to be developing regarding the right of a white woman to choose the kind and color of mate she desires, a kind of immoral and shameful mating has been going on for centuries. White men are traditionally unfaithful to their wives while living in open concubinage with Negro women. Many of them reared families of half-whites recognized in the entire community as Mr. So-and-So's son or daughter. The late president of Tennessee State College rose to great heights politically in that state and remained president of that school longer than any other Negro president of a land grant college simply because he was the illegitimate son of a white man.

This writer's grandfather on mother's side was a white man who reserved the right as all white men to use the body of a black woman outside the portals of matrimony. There's one decent, clean element in the Robeson affair, These two young people have decided to lift their sex relationship to far more ideal and ethical plane than many of their forbears. They disdain adultery and the sinful lust of the forebears.

The disgusting element in this latest explosion about common-place interracial marriage rests in the fact, a few stooges whose faces happen to be black, offer apologies and announce this marriage is distasteful to "better thinking" blacks. We want to brand this statement as a lie. Every thoughtful black man and woman applauds the decision of this courageous young couple. They wish them well; they know it is an augury of a better day when men and women of all colors will have absolute freedom. They know law enacted which prohibit the two races from marrying are intended to offer protection to white men and leave the black women the easy victims of scoundrels who may approach them without any color of responsibility.

A man might not conceivably desire to marry a white woman. His choice and election might turn to a red, yellow or brown woman. But whatever the color, caste or kind who is the tyrant to set up an arbitrary authority to tell free men and women whom they shall marry? It has been said, we believe with much truth, there are only two slaves in America; the white woman and the Negro man.

BLACK DISPATCH

Sat. 6-25-49

Oklahoma City, Okla.

SERETSE'S REAL TROUBLE

Also American
Seretse Khama, the South African prince who went to England, married a white woman and brought her back as his queen, will have no problem except for the South African whites.

Baltimore, Md.
That section of Africa is far worse than Georgia and Alabama in the mistreatment of colored people. Whites there do not like to see a mixed marriage or a European white woman as ruler of a tribe of Africans on the basis of racial equality.

at 8-6-49
So, the British Government sought to influence the natives to rebel against Seretse but that did not work out.

Seretse's followers gave him an almost unanimous vote of approval. Now the South African white neighbors are up in arms.

They have not a thing to do with Seretse or his territories but they have announced publicly that they are not going to sit idly by and let white and colored people intermarry and live together in a neighboring country.

THE CHURCH

Also American
by Dr. Marshall Shepard

The whole question of interracial marriages is very much to the fore in these days because of the prominence of individuals involved in such marriages in recent times, both here and abroad, and because of rumors of more such involvements in the offing.

at 8-6-49
I have been asked what is wrong with such marriages. Are they sinful? Are they immoral? Are they wrong in the sight of God? What does the church have to say about them?

Baltimore, Md.
The first thing to keep in mind is that there is nothing new about interracial marriages. They are as old as the history of mankind.

"We Are All One"
Secondly, in the eyes of the Christian church, "It ain't no sin." When full implication of the Christian teachings is known and understood, we arrive at the conclusion that Jew, Greek, barbarian, civil, bond, or free, we are all one in Jesus Christ. Remember the words of the Master when he said: "One is your Master and all ye are brethren."

Of course there are difficulties involved in such unions. Marriage is not easy for two people of the same race, the same background, the same cultural level and the same religious affiliation; and where these racial differences are involved, marriage is further complicated.

at 8-6-49
However, wherever two people love one another well enough to face bravely all of these and other complications, and their union is blessed by the spirit of God, there is certainly no condemnation to be leveled at such humans, from the point of view of the Christian church.

Mixed Marriages Once Rare Now 200 A Year

CHICAGO (AP)—Mixed marriages, a rarity before World War II, have been steadily increasing in Cook county during the last 10 years, according to Chief Clerk John O'Brien of the county marriage license bureau, here last week. The number of marriages of Negro and white persons is estimated at about 200 a year and represents chiefly marriages of Negro males to white women.

O'Brien said that seldom is a license issued for a Negro woman to wed a white man. Most of the in the interracial marriages are well-dressed and appear prosperous. Many are ex-servicemen whose wives were foreigners and whom they met during overseas service in the last war. In many cases, the couples came to Chicago from other states to obtain licenses and be married.

Swiss Miss Looking For Her Daniel

at 8-6-49
Yoo hoo, Mr. Daniel of Chicago, your Swiss miss, Hedy Neuenhofer, whom you promised to marry when you were in the army of occupation in Austria in 1947, is looking for you. Miss Hedy, an enterprising young Zurich, has written to the Associated Negro Press asking for assistance in finding Daniel. She



MISS HEDY
can neither spell or pronounce his last name.

at 8-6-49
She wants to find him and marry him, for she loves him above all other men. In her own words, she "knows neither white nor colored, but believes all men are equal."

Hedy wants to hear from you, Daniel, so write to her at 9 Irohelstrasse, Zurich 57-6, Switzerland.

Chicago
Come out of that lion's den, Daniel, and write.

Young Paul Robeson To Wed White Girl, Both Cornell Grads

NEW YORK, June 18—(AP)—Paul Robeson, Jr., 21, son of the Negro baritone, and Marilyn Paula Greenberg, a white, 21-year-old New York girl, plan to be married tomorrow.

Both are graduates of Cornell University, where Robeson was a star athlete.

The couple applied for a marriage license yesterday. The application said the ceremony would be held tomorrow with the Rev. John Whittier Darr, Jr., a white Congregationalist minister, officiating.

at 6-18-49
ROBESON'S MOTHER, Eslanda, said her son—the Robeson's only child—and Miss Greenberg met as college freshmen, and had been "in love" for years.

Baltimore, Md.
She called Miss Greenberg "a darling," and added: "We are awfully glad to get a daughter."

Young Robeson, whose studies at Cornell were interrupted by his service in the armed forces, graduated last month with an electrical engineering degree. Before the

war, he studied in Russia and England.

ROBESON WAS A STAR HIGH JUMPER on the Cornell track team. He played halfback and defensive end on the varsity football team. His father was an All-America end at Rutgers University a generation ago.

Miss Greenberg was graduated from Cornell last year, with a degree in psychology. The university's year book said she was active in the university's Religious Work Committee, in the American Youth for Democracy, and the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

In the marriage application, she gave her address as Forest Hills, Queens, New York City. Her mother is Mrs. Rae Greenberg.

Young Robeson, who gave his occupation as electrical engineer, listed the home of his parents, 1221 Enfield Street, Enfield, Conn.

GEORGE S.

SCHUYLER VIEWS and REVIEWS

"Why Don't More White Men Marry Negro Women?"

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors)

MRS. Ruth Sharber-Morgan of Detroit, Mich., wants to know "Why don't white men marry Negro women? I feel there surely must be some reason or reasons. Since your articles are always so informative, and you never 'pull your punches,' I feel that you would know the reason, and would not hesitate to tell what it is . . . I am not looking for a husband. I have been married since Dec. 24, 1939. This question stems purely from a desire to know things."



George S. Schuyler

Well, the fact is that there are many white men married to colored women. There are two that come immediately to mind: one is an engineer and a native of Florida who is married to a charming New Englander of excellent family and education. The other is a newspaper publisher of some wealth. There are many others scattered over the country but, of course, the number of colored women married to white men is much less than the number of white women married to colored men. Although I seem to recall that in a few places, notably Duluth, Minn., there used to be more of the first type than the second.

THE QUESTION, then, should be put: "Why don't MORE white men marry Negro women?" Of course I do not know the answer but I think part of the reason may be the color caste system which requires a tremendous amount of intestinal fortitude on the part of the white man who marries a colored woman, unless he moves in emancipated circles, and unless he is so situated economically that he will not suffer by the marriage.

An ordinary white man must commune with himself long and deeply before taking such a step. If he is in politics or holding a political job he is sunk. If he works for

some ordinary business concern with the typical white management and white workers, his job is gone. If he is a very social type, he will find that only a minority of whites will accept his wife in most places in this country. He may not be able to face the disapproval of his family and close friends nor the prejudices of the Negroes. Despite this, many white men have married Negro women and others will. There just happens to be some individuals with enough stamina to marry whom they love best regardless of the consequences.

WHILE THERE are more colored men married to white women than the other way around, it is significant that the total number of all Negro-white marriages in this country probably does not exceed 15,000. This indicates that while there may be hundreds of thousands of interracial love affairs (and I believe there are), few are legally consummated because of social disapproval and probable economic pressure, to say nothing of illegality in two-thirds of the States.

There are very few people who can take this because most people are eager to "belong" and very much concerned about what people will think of them. While they personally soon forget what color their husbands or wives are, and are often surprised when somebody mentions it, it is only human that they would resent any slights by others because of it. For this reason most of them live rather apart and work out ways of living which reduce the pain of ostracism to a minimum.

Of course, if they are artists, actors, writers or musicians, it is easier to get along than if one or both work in factories or offices; and much depends on whether they live in small or large towns or cities, and in what part of the country they reside. There are so-called mixed couples living in States where their marriage is not legally recognized and yet they are rarely if ever bothered.

ALTHOUGH there are deeply ingrained prejudices to be encountered on both sides of the color line, the astonishing thing is that interracial couples are rarely molested and all that I have known seem to have

acquired a fairly large circle of friends and acquaintances. I have known of instances where interracial couples lived in a "white" neighborhood for years without being bothered, but when they sold out to a Negro couple there was immediate objection to the buyers' moving in.

There is hardly a city or section outside the South in which one couple does not live in a colored area and get along quite well. Usually they are identified more with the colored than white group, and so are their children. Save in rare instances, these people are respectable and law-abiding, contrary to the canards traditionally circulated.

MY OWN opinion is that only the people with stamina and courage should cross the marital color line. Those who are going to go around worrying about what people are thinking, why they are staring or what they are likely to do, had better establish more orthodox ties because interracial marriage is clearly not for them but for the strong and resolute.

Personally I do not think any marriage should be entered to please family, friends or society. Two people have to live together and if they feel that they have so much in common that they can live together amicably, despite outside opposition, they should marry, regardless of color, creed or nationality.

I have nothing but contempt for the person who says he or she dearly loves someone and wants to marry but will not do so because of what others think. Such folks should always play safe and run with the herd.

Ohio Civic Group Makes Plea for Reynolds Family

Governor Lausche Asked to Order Probe of Terrorism; Mixed Marriage Is Blamed

COLUMBUS, Ohio — An urgent appeal for funds to aid Mrs. Lee Reynolds and her seven young children — driven from their farm home in Athens County, Ohio, last Jan. 17 by a white mob — has been made by the State NAACP Conference.

J. Maynard Dickerson, attorney, president of the conference, said the organization has received three separate reports of the outrage, and has requested Gov. Lausche to order an investigation of the cross burning and the inaction of Sheriff George Bateman in the matter.

been split up. Mrs. Reynolds and the lawyer said the family has

Family Split Up
Two of her children are being cared for by the NAACP Branch here where they arrived on Feb. 11.

The other five children are being cared for in the homes of residents in Marietta, Ohio.

Where to Send Funds
Mr. Dickerson declared in his appeal on behalf of the family that they are in "desperate need" of help and that the NAACP has no funds to provide "housing or transportation."

He requested that funds for the

telephone by newspapermen, the sheriff refused to discuss the case and abruptly hung up the receiver.

2 Fined Maximum

She eluded the mob and took her brood to a neighbor's home a quarter of a mile away, from where she called Sheriff Bateman who arrived two hours later.

Sheriff Gives 7 Ride

Mrs. Reynolds asked him for protection and he consented to take her to Coolville, from where, he said, she could walk to Belpre where she thought she could find shelter with her grandmother.

But, heeding her plea, the sheriff took the family to Belpre Heights instead of dropping them off on foot miles from this point. The NAACP charges that the sheriff has made no attempt to apprehend members of the mob, and when contacted by long-distance

Each Put Under \$500

Bond for 12 Months

WARRANTS POST

Usual Fines \$20-\$50,

Bonds, 3 to 6 Months

RICHMOND

The "love" of a white woman

is worth twice as much to a colored man as to a woman of

three weeks before the mob

any other race, judging by sentences meted out in police court Monday by Justice Carleton E. Jewett to a colored man and his white girl friend on fornication counts.

The couple, Willie W. Parker, 30, of 305 Louisiana St., and Miss Alma Massey, 24, white, whose address was not listed on the blotter, warrants against whom had been "fled away" by Court Clerk Ben Tucker, where he could not find them, according to a deputy clerk, were arrested somewhere in Richmond Sunday.

The "lost" warrant was signed by the arresting officers, indicating that the action was taken on their own initiative, but inability to obtain the warrant prevented the reporter from finding out the exact spot where the arrest of the couple took place.

In addition to the fornication warrant against the woman, she was also charged with being a person "not of good fame" in another warrant sworn out the same day in another police district. The warrant charging her with cohabitation with Parker was issued at Second station.

The fact that Parker is married, lives in First police district and the further fact that the warrant charging fornication was issued at Second station is an indication that the alleged misdemeanors were committed in Second and not in First district, away from his home.

The fact that "white love" comes higher is indicated by the penalty meted out to the pair, each being fined \$100 and placed under bond for 12 months, while in similar cases where a mixture of the races is not involved such fines range from \$20 and costs to \$50 and costs, with bond being required from three to six months.

On Intermarriage
Dixie Courts
Might Soon
Ruin South

BATON ROUGE, La.—Inter-marriage may well result in the ruination of the South if legal entanglements keep cropping up to confuse those who would be Negro or white, of their own volition, or choose to "do what comes naturally" and marry persons of their own choice.

Last Tuesday Asst. Atty. Gen. M. E. Culligan ruled that a lawfully married Negro veteran and his white German bride could not legally live together in the State. If they attempted to do so they are subject to a jail

term. The unnamed couple were married in the State of New York in 1948.

In another case involving a similar issue, Judge Rene A. Viosca in New Orleans Civil District Court declared two widely known fighters, Bernard and Regino Docusen, are "white." The Docusens' father was a Filipino and their mother a white woman. This ruling enables either of the brothers to marry white women, if they so desire, and live in Louisiana with them.

In the case of the young couple, unless the marriage is recognized, the German bride is relegated to the status of an alien who has over-stayed her visitor's permit. Louisiana does not recognize the legality of a New York interracial marriage. In the couple's case their hardship is all the more apparent in that they are the parents of a child.

The utter absurdity of the intermarriage situation is pointed up by the fact that the courts have made no indication of what is to be done in the cases of hair-splitting racial identifications which have resulted from sub-rosa intermingling of the races where it has reached into almost unmentionable places.

Vel Wed to White
Girl Gets 3 Years
Sentence Suspended

ROANOKE, Va. — (NNPA) — Clark Council Hamilton Jr., 20-year-old steelworker, pleaded guilty last Friday, to a charge of violating Virginia's law against interracial marriage and received a three-year suspended sentence.

He had been tried before Judge Keister in Roanoke County Circuit Court at Salem, Va.

Commonwealth's Attorney Eugene W. Chelf produced a certified copy of a birth certificate for Hamilton, born on July 4, 1928, in Russellville, Ala., of "colored parents."

Intermarriage a Felony
When confronted with the certificate, Hamilton admitted he was colored and pleaded guilty to the charge. Virginia's miscegenation statute makes it a felony for colored and white persons to intermarry and carries a one to five-year penalty.

Hamilton, a Navy veteran of World War II, packed his things in jail and left immediately, presumably for Baltimore.

Judge Keister, in passing sentence, asked Hamilton whether he planned to leave the State. T. Warren Messick, his attorney, told

the judge Hamilton would leave Virginia immediately.

Mother-in Law Files Charge
Arrested in Baltimore on 23 on a fugitive warrant issued by Mrs. B. P. Hammond, his mother-in-law, Hamilton had been in jail here since that time. He did not request bond.

Hamilton married to the former Florence Hammond, of Roanoke County, in Salem on Mar. 22, 1948. On the marriage certificate he listed his age as 22, his race as white and his birthplace as Elsereda, Calif.

His wife a Baltimore file clerk, was not present at the trial. She arrived here about 2 p.m., according to Mr. Messick, and left on a bus shortly afterward, presumably for Cincinnati.

Wife to Stick, She Says
The attorney said Mrs. Hamilton was expected to return to Baltimore immediately.

The girl's father filed an annulment suit in Salem on Dec. 8. Edward H. Richardson, attorney for Hammond, said the suit would not be pressed. Authorities here said the annulment suit filed by the father was unnecessary, as no valid marriage contract exists between Hamilton and his white wife.

Refusing to be identified by name, the "authority" said that the State of Virginia recognizes no valid marriage in miscegenation cases.

After her husband was arrested and jailed at Salem, Mrs. Hamilton said she would wait for him "even if he had to serve time."

RACES

The Dream

When he enlisted in the Navy, Clark Council Hamilton, a fair-skinned, brown-eyed young fellow, listed himself as a white man. Last year, after he got out of the service, he went to Roanoke, Va., married a redheaded, 19-year-old white girl named Florence Hammond, whom he had met while she was selling popcorn at a local movie house. Florence's family were sent to Virginia dirt farmers. At first they welcomed Clark. But after a while his mother-in-law began to resent him—she still wanted Florence tied to her apron strings.

The young couple went off to Baltimore, got jobs and settled down. But the bride's mother began badgering the girl over the telephone. Finally she told her daughter a baleful tale: she had dreamed that Hamilton was a Negro and then she had gone to Russellville, Ala., found the boy's mother and verified her suspicions.

Hamilton insisted that he was white and that he had been born in California rather than Russellville (where records showed that a Clark Council Hamilton

advantage of mild weather at Scarborough, Me., hurried to a public cemetery to dig his grave before the ground froze. He explained that he expected to die soon, and disapproved of the local custom of storing bodies through winter months and burying them in the spring.

A Chicago publicity man named James Mangan announced that he had founded a new "sovereign power . . . known as the nation of Celestial Space." He presented a fancy document to the Cook County Recorder, staking out a claim to "space in all directions . . . specifically exempting . . . every celestial body, whether star, planet, satellite or comet . . ." Then he debated selling chunks of **SHOE'S ON OTHER FOOT:**

White Girl Who Loves
Map Ok; But Parents?
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 5-28-49

CHICAGO — A 25-year-old, single white woman was found to be of sound mentality after a psychiatric examination was given her because she wished to marry a colored man; but the psychiatrists who conducted the tests implied that her mother and foster father, who insisted upon the tests, were not of normal intelligence.

The woman was Miss Dorothy McNichols, who had been arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct on April 16, on a warrant sworn out by her foster father James.

Mr. McNichols had the woman arrested after he learned that she was in love with Larry Gryer, a 32-year-old employee of a North-side garage.

Wanted to Halt Romance
Dr. E. J. Kelleher, director of the Psychiatric Institute of the Municipal Court, stated in his report on Miss McNichols:

"Defendant is not mentally ill. Her foster father and mother, who are of limited intelligence, sought to have her sent to an institution for the feeble-minded to prevent her marriage to a colored man."

"If circumstances warrant it, we would suggest referral to a suitable social agency for guidance, as the family irregularities have made the girl unhappy, severely critical and unwilling to accept advice."

In an apparent effort to compromise between race prejudice and scientific testing, Judge Harry P. Belm of Women's Court, instead of sending the girl to a family carework agency, placed Miss McNichols under the supervision of his court for a year.

Miss Ethel McDowell, supervisor of the social service department of the court, said her office refused to take the case of Miss McNichols for guidance as recom-

Asks To Wed
German Girl
Sent To Pen
Chicago, Ill. Sat. 7-2-49

FRANKFURT, Germany—A German girl, convicted for being in Germany illegally, who has fathered a child by a blond German girl and wants to marry, will have to wait until he serves a three months sentence in the States.

Walter Dawson, 30, of New Orleans, La., pleaded guilty to being in the country illegally and stated that he believes Germany offers him a better future than the United States.

Dawson told the court that he stayed in Germany after his permit expired because he wanted to marry the German girl he lived with while in the Army, and to legitimize their baby.

Elfriede Schmidt, 28, is the mother. She is separated from her German husband.

Dawson drew an eight-month sentence, with five suspended. He must return to the States within a day after release from jail.

The judge, Fred J. Cohn, of Raleigh, N. C., told the GI that if he still wanted to marry the girl, he

should arrange to return to Germany legally after serving his sentence.

Boy Now in Children's Home

Lonely War Baby in Australia Will Rejoin U.S. Negro Father

Sydney, Australia, Feb. 25 (AP).—An American Negro wrote to Australia: "Won't you please send my son to me? . . . Why should he suffer for what was wrong?"

The writer was Trennon James Joiner, Cleveland, Ohio. He sent his plea to the Dalwood Home for Children, Sydney, where his 5-year-old son Geoffrey is living.

The story got into the Sydney newspapers.

Geoffrey was about the loneliest boy in the children's home. On visiting days he got all dressed up. But no one ever called to see him.

His white Australian mother and Negro father met in Sydney when Joiner was in the United States Navy. The mother put him in the home February 26, 1947, then married. She hadn't seen him in 18 months; she had surrendered all claim to him.

When Geoffrey's birthday came along recently, so did 100 visitors to see him. There were all-day suckers and tin soldiers, a spinning top and a humming top, a teddy bear and a birthday cake, a ball and picture books—and a huge watermelon.

Geoffrey sat among the toys and candy with big wide eyes. All he could do was point and say: "That's mine, and that's mine, and that's mine, too."

Along to Geoffrey's party went Edward J. Hallstrom, wealthy Sydney businessman. He took his checkbook.

He saw Geoffrey, then the directors of the home. He handed them a check. Nothing was written where you put the amount.

Said Hallstrom: "Pay Geoffrey Joiner's transport from the door of Dalwood Home to the door of his father's home in Ohio."

"Add the costs of cables and other expenses when you fill in the amount."

"Try to arrange to get him home to his dad as soon as you can." Geoffrey will fly to America soon.

Another Ohio Brown Baby
The Courier
CLEVELAND—Another man

Better Off There, Official Insists
Constant Furore Held

'Insult to Yank Fathers'

FACTS ALL OFF
Baltimore Md.
Why Not West Indian?
Jan 4-2-49
Englishman Asks

By ALBERT ANDERSON

NEW YORK—(ANP)—The much talked-about "brown babies" of England are much better off there than they would be in the United States, according to Ivor Cummings of the British Colonial Office in London.

Top colored official in that office, Mr. Cummings said during a recent interview here that the British people as a whole want to keep the children. Moreover, he added:

"It will be far better for them to grow up simply as English children and to fade on into the English population than to come to America and be part of a separate and segregated society."

"Exhibition of Emotionalism"

Here to visit African students enrolled in colleges all over the country, he said that the furore being raised in this country over the issue is nothing but "a silly exhibition of emotionalism and not based on facts."

"In the first place," said Mr. Cummings, himself a native Creole from Sierra Leone, West Africa, "the figures which have been used are ridiculous."

"There are not 10,000 babies born of black soldier fathers in England. The number is probably nearly 2,000; but as no indication by law is required at registration in the matter of race or color, it is difficult to attain accurate figures."

Why Not West Indian?

"In the second place," he pointed out, "there is no assurance that those children are the offspring of Colored American soldiers."

"There were perhaps 100,000 colored soldiers who were stationed in or passed through England during the war, out of these some 10,000 were West Indian airmen."

"What reason is there to assume that a goodly share of what brown children were born were not the offspring of West Indians and other colored colonials?"

No Wholesale Orphan Law

A graduate of Oxford University, he pointed out that the laws of Great Britain in regard to orphan children and adoption are very strict. There is no way for

any wholesale adoption program to be carried out under the English laws.

He explained that in the few cases where brown babies had been permitted by British officials to leave England and come to their fathers here in America, very special legal processes had to be satisfied before the House Secretary granted permission for the children to leave.

Insult to Tan Yanks

"I think it's an insult to the colored American soldier to permit these misguided sentimentalists to keep raising a fog about these children. Nobody talks about the thousands of fatherless children whom white American soldiers left behind them in England and Europe," he declared.

"There are many homes where the brown child is accepted as a member of the family and growing up normally whether his mother was married or not. There are some cases where the mother has a chance to marry and the finance objects to the illegitimate child."

"There are others where a husband soldier has come home from the war, found that his wife has given birth to a brown child and has been unwilling to take her back unless the child was gotten rid of. But in most cases the children are well cared for."

What About Home Money?

"If American colored people are anxious to help," he asked, "why don't they send money, food and clothing to the Children's Bureau of the British Government and ask that it be given to aid some brown baby?"

"You may be certain it would be cheerfully received and carefully administered."

Request Turned Down by Officials
Alfred American
Group of 31 Now in a Nursing Home
Jan 4-2-49
LAW TO REMAIN

Children Will Be Accepted as Britons
Baltimore Md.

LONDON — Thirty-one of the much talked-about "brown babies" definitely will not be sent to the United States for adoption.

That was made clear on March 29, when the Home Office ruled that the country's adoption laws would not be changed so as to permit the children's leaving this

country. Its action will apply to practically all of the 2,000-10,000 babies involved.

The 31 at present are in a nursing home under the supervision of the Somerset County Council. They will remain there until they reach the age of 5 and then will be placed in British homes.

Colored families in America had agreed to take the children, offsprings of British women and soldiers, but the Home Office said no.

In addition to refusing to change the British adoption laws, the Home Office said:

"Any implication that there is not a place in this country for colored children who have not a normal life would cause controversy and give offense in some quarters."

The action of the government office substantiated the statements made in New York recently by Ivor Cummings, a colonial employed in the British Colonial Office here.

He said emphatically that the British people themselves don't want to get rid of the children and charged that the hysteria about the problem in the United States is "an insult to the colored American soldier."

full responsibility for them and simply they are placed in proper homes and to fade under government supervision and into the English population than control. They go to school and are a part treated exactly as other English so-called children."

"There are many homes where the brown child is accepted as a member of the family and growing up normally whether his mother was married or not . . . it should be understood clearly that in cases in which mothers have given up their children, the state assumes

British African students in U.S. Calling the whole "to-do" a "silly exhibition of emotionalism . . . not along all right. It will be far better for them to grow up simply they are placed in proper homes and to fade under government supervision and into the English population than control. They go to school and are a part treated exactly as other English so-called children."

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In the first place, says Cummings, U.S. Negroes are pretty content to think the babies were all fathered by American Negro soldiers. Not 10,000 in number at all, but "probably nearly 2000," the babies are in some degree offspring

of 10,000 West Indian

African criticizes U.S. Negro babies
For large up 2
Ad for brown babies
Jan 4-2-49
NEW YORK — African pilots, engineers and ground crew—men who were in England, along with some 90,000 U. S. Negro soldiers, during the war. In most cases, said Cummings, who is a native of Sierra Leone, West Africa, and is here visiting British African students in U.S. Calling the whole "to-do" a "silly exhibition of emotionalism . . . not along all right. It will be far better for them to grow up simply they are placed in proper homes and to fade under government supervision and into the English population than control. They go to school and are a part treated exactly as other English so-called children."

Ohio Claims Three 'Brown Babies'

Pittsburgh Courier

CLEVELAND — Three little boys, products of the war, in the society into which they were born, "brown babies," have found homes, families and security in Ohio. From the hundreds of children who were born of English, French, Italian, German and Australian mothers and American Negro fathers, these are among the few who have come to the United States to live with their fathers. These Ohio "brown babies" were sent from England, Australia and Germany. *Sat. 3-13-49*

Most dramatic circumstances surrounding the reunion of father and son in this country concern the arrival of the oldest of the trio, 5-year-old Geoffrey Joiner, who arrived at Cleveland Airport Saturday morning after having been flown halfway around the world from Sidney, Australia. Trennon J. Joiner's story was told all over the Nation after it was announced that the youngster would be flown here to join his father after having spent eighteen months in an Australian orphanage. Geoffrey's mother had placed him in a home and released all claim to him after she had planned to get married.

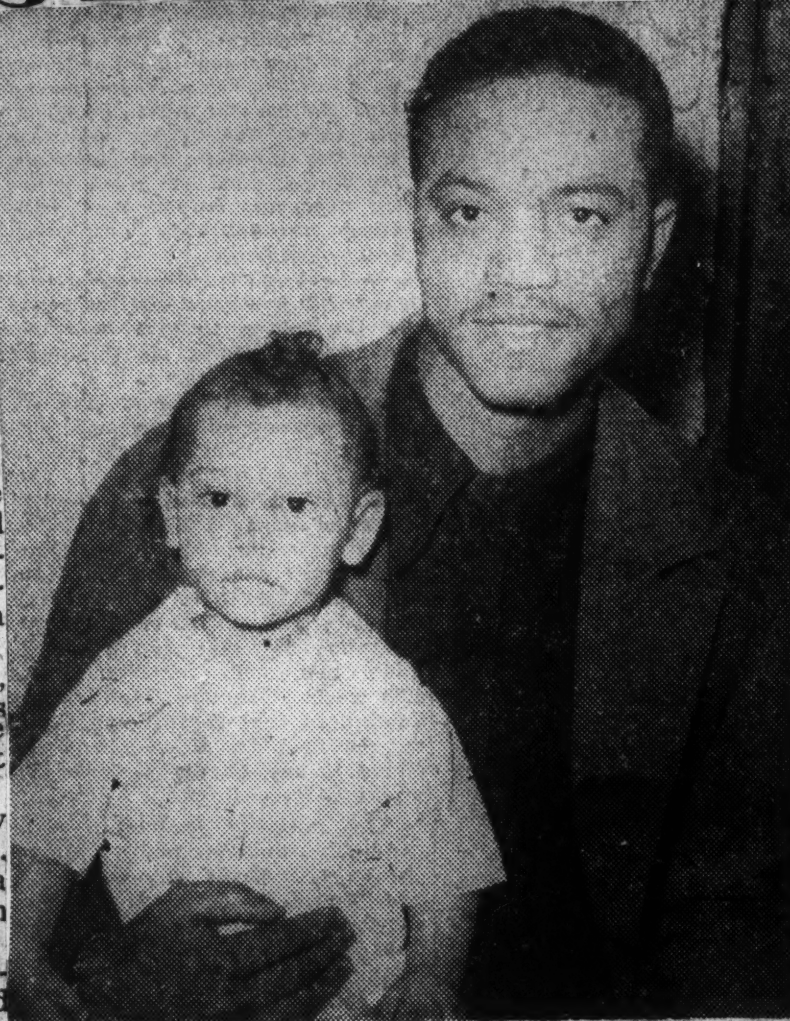
Through the assistance of Mrs. Margaret Ferguson, director of the International Institute of YWCA, plans were completed for Geoffrey to join his father. There are still some immigration problems to be straightened out before the child is allowed to remain in this country.

Geoffrey was met at the airport by his father, a dairy worker; his grandmother, Mrs. Anna Joiner; aunt, Mrs. Carrie Smith; Mrs. Ferguson and her assistant, Lucretia Stora. Mr. Joiner told reporters he is to be married soon and that his son will once again have a mother.

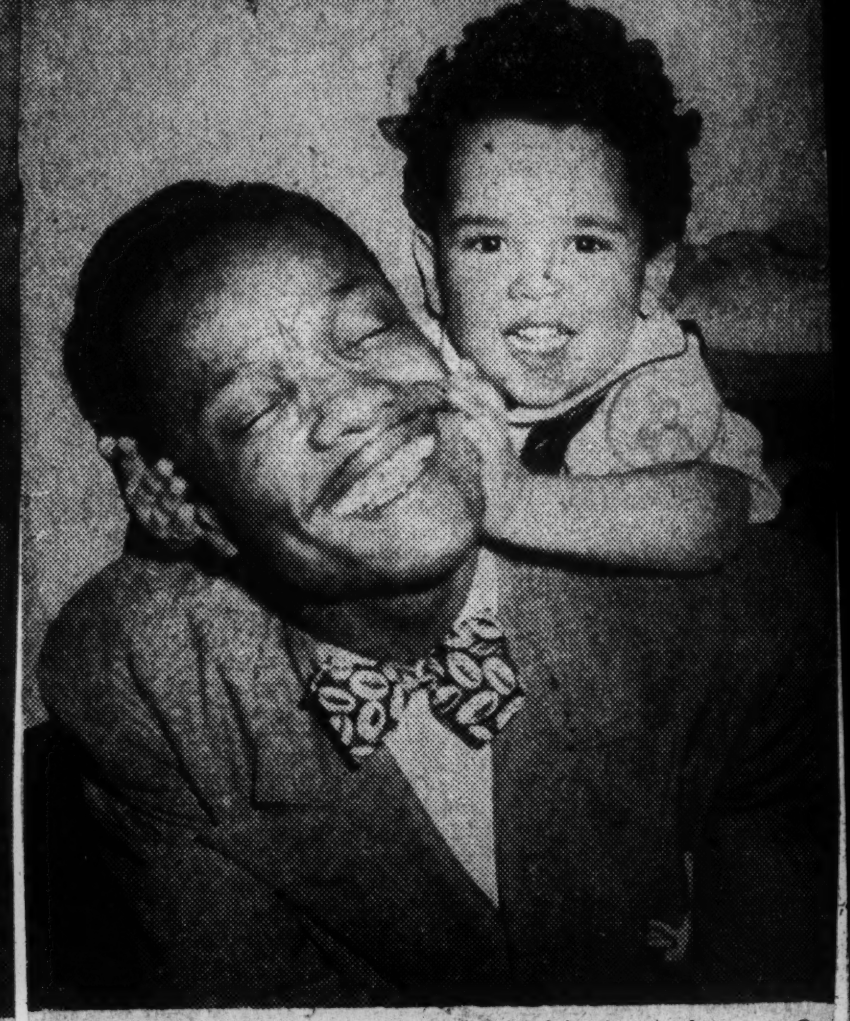
In another part of the city little Johnny Hine Chilkcutt, 18 months, is fast becoming head of the household of Mr. and Mrs. Bedford Mitchell, who have adopted him. Johnny is the son of the Mitchells' nephew, Frank Chilkcutt, 19 months, is fast becoming head of the household stadt. Little Johnny is actually the first brown baby to arrive in this country, having joined his father here on Dec. 26, 1948, a few days after the senior Chilkcutt was discharged from the Army.

Since Chilkcutt is a bachelor and has not been a civilian long enough to meet the rigid requirements set down for adoption, he prevailed upon his aunt and uncle to adopt his son. *Sat. 3-13-49*

Leon Lomax Jr., widely publicized "brown baby," whose mother was English, has also become established in an Ohio home. His father and Mrs. Betty Lomax, Fremont, have adopted the youngster, now 3.



From Germany: Johnny with daddy Frank Chilkcutt



From England: Leon Jr. with daddy Leon Lomax Sr.



From Australia: Geoffrey with daddy Trennon Joiner.

Germany's 'Brown Babies' Must Be Helped! Will You?

By P. L. PRATTIS

(First in a Series)

HEIDELBERG, Germany—There are hundreds, some say thousands, of so-called "brown babies" in Germany. The writer favors the smaller, rather than the larger figure. But whether these children be measured in terms of the larger or the smaller number, they constitute a phenomenon and a problem in this land of the Aryans.

Both as a phenomenon and as a simulated them.

problem this new race of children in Germany challenges the serious interest and the altruistic impulses of American Negroes.

This correspondent proposes, in a series of articles, with The Pittsburgh Courier as an exclusive

medium, to place before American Negroes for the first time the complete story of the "brown babies" in Germany and its implications.

It is not an attractive story. It is not one in which American Negroes can take too much pride in the role they have played thus far. Nor is it one of which they need to feel particularly ashamed. They

are a part of the story because they were part of the war.

NO PROUD ROLE

The "baby crop" for which American Negro soldiers sowed the seeds in Germany is but a fraction of the much larger harvest which German women are reaping from the soldiers of the occupation, white American, white and black Frenchmen, the British and the Russians.

Were it not for their color, the so-called "brown babies" would not be distinguished from these other thousands of "war babies." They would not be noteworthy.

I met the baby at the assistance, to consult with my distinguished colleague, J. A. Rogers, who lived and studied in Europe for many years. Mr. Rogers, perhaps more than any other man alive today, has traced the evidences of the presence in Europe of Negroes and Africans in past centuries. This evidence is not difficult to uncover in such countries as Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, even England. All of these countries because of either war or trade, have had their influxes of dark people in the past and have as-

tain of the purity of the German people? Would this minority be exterminated? The German people have demonstrated that they are capable of such an act.

PROBLEM IS NEW

Regardless of what the future may hold, most of these children must grow, live and die in Germany. Most European countries have very stringent laws restraining adoptions in other countries. The laws were made to apply to white children and with the end in view of protecting and conserving the manpower of the different countries. But with the coming of these new, different-colored children, the laws are on the books and must apply.

Thus, although Germany may not want these "brown babies," she is compelled to keep them. It is doubtful even that the United States Military Government would permit an elastic interpretation of the law so as to provide for discrimination against, and deportation of, these children.

Most thoughtful American Negroes who have observed the plight of the "brown babies" in Germany are agreed that, even if the laws did not make adoption practically impossible, it is wiser and sounder policy to leave the children in Germany. After all, they are Germans, regardless of their color.

WOMEN SEEK SOLUTION

It is in line with this thinking that some American Negro women in Germany have been active. They see a challenge to the American Negro in the present plight of many of the children. Let's see if it is possible to make clear to you what these women see and feel.

In the first place, the soldiers associated with many different types of women. The result has been many different types of mothers—some good, some bad, some indifferent, most poor. In the second place, the German women associated with many different types of soldiers. Few of the soldiers, in their friendly associations with the German women did so with the expectation of being required to take on any heavy responsibilities.

When they were confronted with the fact of heavy responsibility in the form of a baby, they were not prepared to act or to react normally. They were not in a normal situation. Some of these men were married. Many were from Southern States. Some had never "caught on" in civilian life. Some had never reached the point of accepting the responsibility of marriage, let alone marriage to a person of another race.

NO HELP FROM ARMY

Furthermore, the Army didn't

make it too easy to do the right thing. You had to go through much gammarole if you wanted to marry. All in all, it was easier and simpler, once you were discharged, just to vanish. That is what hundreds of soldiers have done—vanished.

It is not desired to create the impression that all of these soldiers deserted the mothers of their children. That is not true. A significant number of them married the girls. Others, without children, married German women and took them to the United States. A later article in this series will treat of these marriages.

However, you do have in Germany the fact of hundreds of "brown babies," bereft of their fathers, and mothers are too poor to take care of them. Some of these mothers have abandoned their children. That has not been because of lack of love or because of any scorn in the community. It has been simply because these mothers could not find food and clothing for themselves and their children.

The cold fact which some American Negro mothers in Germany saw was the utter destitution of most of these children and their mothers. These women feel that regardless of the causes for desertion or abandonment these children have a right to live. They also feel that American Negroes must play a role so far as the present and the future of these children are concerned.

GIFTS FOR OTHERS

Gifts by the shipload are reaching Germany for the benefit of the German people. These gifts are made by churches and organizations all over the United States. I talked with a Negro chaplain who had truckloads of gifts to take to German school children. I went with him to some of the schools. This Negro chaplain was saddened by the fact that all the gifts he distributed had come from American whites.

"In all these hundreds of gifts," he pointed out to me, "only one came from Negroes. That was from a small church in Chicago."

That is why these women organized. There are ten of them in the club at Heidelberg. They are: Mmes. Richard Durant, John E. Holmes, Samuel Ferguson, Clarke Lowe, Alexander Miller, Julius Osborne, Richard Porter, Raymond H. Powell, Marcus H. Ray and Curtis Winston. They take monthly turns about being president of what they call the Cultural and Welfare Group.

ADOPT CHILDREN

Each of these women has adopted one or two "brown babies." It would be better to say that each has become the foster parent to

these babies. Each woman, personally volunteers to give to her particular child or children, the things the child needs, in terms of food, clothing and medicine, which the child's own mother cannot afford to give.

Besides supplementing the support of their "own" children, the women in this club give frequent affairs, with which they raise money to make contributions to orphanages and children's homes where these babies are quartered.

However, the members of the club are overwhelmed by the knowledge that they can do so little to help where the need is so great.

Recently, Mrs. Adene Ray, wife of Lieut. Col. Marcus H. Ray, wrote a letter to some friends in the United States to ask for help for these children. I am taking the liberty of reproducing Mrs. Ray's letter because, in reality, it was addressed to the hearts of all American Negroes. Mrs. Ray wrote:

LETTER APPEAL MADE

"A situation has developed here in Germany in which I am certain you will be interested. Our colored soldiers have, in number too large to be ignored, fathered children by young German women. In many such cases the soldiers have been returned home and are showing no interest in the responsibilities they have helped create.

"Many of these mixed children are suffering both from the need of food and clothing and from the racial prejudices which were a part of the Nazi ideology. Some of the children have been abandoned by the mothers and are being cared for in the regularly established German orphanages. Others of the mothers are loyal and sincere in their attempts to make homes and give proper care to their unfortunate children.

"A group of colored women, wives of military and civilian workers here, have organized to assist in the solution of this problem. German thought on solving the problem differs. Some feel that the answer is to seek adoption by colored families in the United States, while others consider it a German problem and are determined to insure those mixed children who come to the public orphanages the same care and attention as all others.

"It is our considered opinion, however, that the best interests of these children will be served by encouraging those Germans who are interested in treating the problem as a German one and aiding the fitting of the children into the German community.

JOINT PROBLEM SEEN

How are American Negroes to be judged by the German people? Are they to be judged in terms of the fathers who, bewildered, abandoned their children? Or will Germans, these German mothers particularly, judge American Negroes, if an evil day should come, in terms of the generosity and kindness of American Negroes as a people? If you want to help, you can.

During the publication of this

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BROWN BABIES

Pittsburgh Courier
Britain Wants to Get Rid of Them

Special to The Courier
LONDON—Great Britain wants to get rid of her "Brown Babies." Sons and daughters of American GI fathers and British girls, the youngsters, now reaching five years of age, are beginning to go to school and the Britishers say the children are creating social problems. Last week the Derbyshire Children's Committee approved proposals to send the "brown babies" to the U. S. for adoption by American families.

It was not the first time the subject had come up for consideration by Britishers, for recently the Somerset County Council had requested that existing statutes which prohibit the adoption of the children by families not related to them be changed to allow such adoptions.

WANTED IN U. S.

Meanwhile, British welfare workers have been informed that there has been a great clamor in the United States asking that the children of the GIs be brought to that country. These workers sense in that clamor the answer to what they now consider a growing problem and consequently are becoming more and more inclined to the idea of sending them home.

Dr. Joseph Mitchell, secretary of the League for Coloured Peoples, has stated that there are approximately 700 "brown babies" in Great Britain, although there are only forty-five of them known to be in Somerset County where the original proposal was made to get rid of them.

IN FOUNDLING HOMES

There have been no reports on the attitudes of the mothers of these children who became orphaned of their tan GI lovers during the recent war. But many of the children have been placed in foundling homes where British welfare authorities have assumed responsibility for their care, and their mothers would have little influence on the attitudes of the authorities.

Many Negro families in every part of the United States have expressed their desire and willingness to adopt the "brown babies."

GIs OPPOSE IT

The general sentiment of most of the GIs, who are actually the fathers of these children, is against their being placed with Negro families in the South for adoption, but there is little resentment against their being adopted by Eastern, Northern and Western Negro families. Negro childhood in the South, they say, holds forth little chance for growing up amid a democratic atmosphere.

But sooner or later the problem must face a showdown now that the British themselves are moving to get rid of their "brown babies."

Special to The Courier
LONDON—An historic impact "Brown Babies" is clearly indicated here as to the present social attitudes in England of more than 700 so-called "Brown Babies." These children, the offspring of American soldiers and British girls, are not a problem because of illegitimacy. The proportion of illegitimacy resulting from association of white American soldiers with English women is reputed to be impressively greater than that of colored American soldiers.

This is true despite the fact that the white soldier had the privilege of consummating a romance with marriage, whereas this legal sanction was most often denied the Negro soldier. Neither are these children a problem because of embarrassment or ostracism of their mothers. In many instances the mothers have vanished and become unknown. Where they have not done so they have made adjustments which have restored them to the good graces of their husbands (who were away at war when they had their American romances) and of their communities.

Nor are these children a problem because of the current care they require and need. There are public and private agencies prepared to take care of their physical and educational needs throughout their childhood.

As a matter of true fact, these "Brown Babies" are not a present problem. They only seem to be because of the existence of shadows a time a few years hence when they will become a problem. The average English man or woman knows little about Negroes or colored peoples. They are much less intelligent about the peoples in the colonies than these same people are about them.

It is because of this type of ignorance that most Englishmen can sincerely love colored children and consider them cute and sweet "pickaninnies," and at the same time be prepared to starve them to death once they have reached the age of 14 or the working age.

Bluntly, there is no good, decent and substantial place in English life for the colored man or woman who does not display exceptional talent in the professions, or as an artist in the entertainment world. All other colored men and women are inexorably pressed down to the lowest, heaviest and dirtiest work levels.

The economic and employment barriers against Negroes in England make them cave dwellers in the slums of London, Liverpool, Manchester and Cardiff. These slums are among the worst in the world.

The intellectual minority among colored people in the United Kingdom, and Englishmen who take their

late interest in the adoption of some of these babies in the United States. But the league makes it clear that it is only interested in thus "exporting" a minority. Otherwise the league believes that if the law is ignored this time, and a precedent is set for the expulsion of colored people (though children) from the Isles, it may be used at some later time as a basis for forcing other large groups of colored people, particularly West Indians, to return to their original homes.

For the first time in history the presence of the "Brown Babies" is forcing thoughtful Englishmen to face up to the fact that they have made a depressed, impoverished and sometimes criminal class of adult Negroes who for one reason or another have been forced to make their home in the British Isles.

These babies may compel the English to do something about fair employment practices and to outlaw restrictive covenants in housing which are prevalent in real estate contracts.

As the colored population of Albion tends to increase, it is against such a degrading and debasing future that the League of Colored Peoples contends as it tackles the problem of the "Brown Babies." It is because of the fear of such an outcome that groups in Somerset and Derbyshire have been moved to inquire into the possibility of exporting some of these babies to the United States where they might be assured a better future.

This export of human cargo cannot be made, however, unless the English law is ignored. Under the law, these children are British subjects. One English woman, Mrs. Eleanor Cornwall, does not want to see them "exported."

She believes they should be educated and trained in England for posts in Colonial administration where their color will not be against them. Mrs. Cornwall, former welfare officer for colored people at Stanley House in Liverpool, bitterly condemns employment and housing discrimination against Negroes in England.

The League for Colored Peoples has tried to stimu-

series of articles, The Courier will publish the pictures of scores of "brown babies." It will also publish the names and addresses of persons to whom you may write if you want to become the foster parent to one of these children. You will be furnished the name of a child and its mother, also a picture, and the proper address.

The real mothers will acknowledge your gifts with letters of thanks until the children are old enough to do so.

If you wish to become a foster parent and to establish contact with the club described in this article, write to Mrs. Marcus H. Ray, Headquarters, EUCOM, SGS, APO 403, care of Postmaster, New York, N. Y. Mrs. Ray will see that a baby is assigned to you.

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Bluntly, there is no good, decent and substantial place in English life for the colored man or woman who does not display exceptional talent in the professions, or as an artist in the entertainment world. All other colored men and women are inexorably pressed down to the lowest, heaviest and dirtiest work levels.

The economic and employment barriers against Negroes in England make them cave dwellers in the slums of London, Liverpool, Manchester and Cardiff. These slums are among the worst in the world.

The intellectual minority among colored people in the United Kingdom, and Englishmen who take their Christian conscience seriously, are deeply concerned because of the prospective tragedy which confronts the present crop of "Brown Babies" when they grow up, and the compounded tragedy which will be visited upon their offspring.

As the colored population of Albion tends to increase, it is against such a degrading and debasing future that the League of Colored Peoples contends as it tackles the problem of the "Brown Babies." It is because of the fear of such an outcome that groups in Somerset and Derbyshire have been moved to inquire into the possibility of exporting some of these babies to the United States where they might be assured a better future.

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ROGERS SAYS:

By J. A. ROGERS

The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier—The Editors.)

THE EFFORT of The Courier

on behalf of the "brown babies" of Germany is praise-worthy and human. I'm wondering how much of a hit it is making, with Negro Americans.

Those children made the mistake of being born of white mothers. Had the German women been Negro and the fathers been white, it would certainly have made a difference, since most of us Negroes, born into the doctrine of white supremacy and mentally of it, think precisely as most whites



Mr. Rogers

do, namely, that a white woman with a mulatto child is something of a monstrosity. English white women, lawfully married to Negro soldiers, coming to this country with their children, are coldly regarded by Negro women. There is also another strike against those children. They are so-called illegitimate. To be colored and illegitimate is a terrible thing in most Christian lands, especially English-speaking ones.

IT IS FAR otherwise under Islam where there is little or no prejudice and where no child is considered illegitimate. Ethiopia is like Islam, too. However, I feel it is only the naturally hard-hearted, or those hardened by color prejudice, whether for white or black, who will not be touched by the plight of these "brown babies" and their mothers as told by Mr. Prattis.

We Americans pride ourselves on being humanitarian—a heart ready to help the world—but it makes a big difference in many of the best of us when it comes to so-called race.

Whites are warped in souls by hating Negroes; and Negroes by hating whites. That is one curse fastened by slavery on both groups. The majority cannot see a common humanity under different colors of skin.

There is a difference, however, between the

Bible or literature or mathematics, science or music, we know, but how much we can see in another human being—another edition of our own self, regardless of his race, color, nationality or religion, that makes us cultured. Civilization began in respect for the rights of one's fellowman and in proportion as we do not observe them we are still in the barbarian stage.

IF AMERICANS ARE to lead the world in democratic conduct they will need a tremendous amount of broadening. There is a vast difference between how they regard themselves and how the rest of the world does. White supremacy doctrine hangs like a millstone around the necks of its white and Negro supporters.

As I said, such regard the mating of Negroes and white women as a monstrosity, but what is the age-old truth regarding this? It was considered normal until the birth of white imperialism with the discovery of the New World. I have done extensive research on this from the days of Ancient Egypt, through Greek, Roman, Gothic, Byzantine and Islamic civilizations and the only European land in which I found any objection to such mating was Britain; and in France, for a brief time during the Haitian revolution. Certain Elizabethan writers show slight evidences of it and it continued to grow in England, but even at its worst there it was, and is now, very mild in comparison with the United States.

Here is a simple, natural fact: Just as white men went into Africa as slaves, conquerors, explorers, settlers, merchants, and in the absence of white women mated with black ones; so Negroes, coming into Europe as slaves, conquerors, soldiers, servants, mated with white women because of the lack of black women.

THERE ARE EVIDENCES of this in Ancient Greece, still more so in Rome, and vastly more so in the Moorish invasions from the Eighth Century on. Negroes, since ancient Greece, have always been used in European wars and have always mated with white women as a result of such use. What happened in World Wars I and II was only a repetition of the age-old story. But there is this difference.

Only the Hard-Hearted Will Not Be Touched by Plight of 'Brown Babies'

Prior to World War I, New World color prejudice, especially the American brand—the most virulent kind—hadn't penetrated Europe. The German, so it is said, is a "hard-hearted" man. Some of the most illustrious German families are of Negro ancestry, centuries old, it is true. The same is true of other lands from Sicily to Finland. I state this from irrefutable sources. As late as the early Nineteenth Century unmixed Negroes were favorites of the nobility in most European lands and these married white women, sometimes of the nobility, and no one thought it bad.

German Brown Baby Birth Rate Dropping

Just Eager for Their GI's to Go; American Women Seen in Bad Light

By OLLIE STEWART

FRANKFURT, Germany—The German frauleins have gone sour on love and Brown Babies. One reason—no doubt—is that they've found out it means persecution from Military Government, the Criminal Investigation Division, white MP's and the German police.

As a result, a lot of brown babies don't get well, once they get sick. And German doctors are keeping quite a lot from ever being born!

Practically all the new babies seen in Germany now come from couples who have been living together as man and wife for two or three years.

The man has been tried and found willing to assume responsibility, not only for the girl but for the children she may bear. The days of taking a chance are gone.

Arrangements Made First

Usually, he has made arrangements already to marry her and to adopt the child when he is ready to leave Germany.

The German girl insists upon writing to the guy's mother, and getting acquainted with all his friends—so that if he should change his mind, she would know where to lay hands on him.

When a soldier or civilian marries the German mother of a child that he admits is his, the child is registered as the child of an American, born abroad. The child is then placed on a non-quota immigration list and may be taken to the USA in a very short time.

In the case of interested persons who wish to adopt one of these German Brown Babies, the same thing does not hold true. There is red tape and more red tape. And you'll have to spend money.

Have to Come and Get It

First of all, if you want to adopt a German Brown Baby, you have to come to Germany. You cannot write from North Carolina or California and expect to have one delivered COD.

You come to Germany, and let them investigate YOU. If you can prove that you are trustworthy, intelligent and have sufficient money to take care of a child, then you may start making out the papers.

But—contrary to what happens if you are the father, in the case of an ordinary adoption the child

Asks To Wed German Girl, Sent To Pen

FRANKFURT, Germany—A man, convicted for being in Germany illegally, who has fathered a child by a blond German girl, wants to marry her. He will wait until he serves a three months sentence in the States.

Walter Dawson, 30, of New Orleans, La., pleaded guilty to being in the country illegally and stated that he believes Germany offers him a better future than the United States.

Dawson told the court that he stayed in Germany after his permit expired because he wanted to marry the German girl he lived with while in the Army, and to legitimize their baby.

Elfreide Schmidt, 28, is the mother. She is separated from her German husband.

Dawson drew an eight-month sentence, with five suspended. He must return to the States within a day after release from jail.

The judge, Fred J. Cohn, of Raleigh, N. C., told the GI that if he still wanted to marry the girl, he should arrange to return to Germany legally after serving his sentence.

Just Let Him Go, She Says

Most German girls now have made up their minds as follows: "When the GI I've got now goes home, I'm finished with GI's. I'm getting me a German boy friend."

In addition, the frauleins are getting downright particular. All that junk they sell in the PX and sales stores over here is too, too depressing for them now.

Shoes don't wear well unless they come from Paris or Luxembourg or Saks in New York. No other but 51-gauge nylons—and pocketbooks have to be handmade.

I'm Still for Them—But

Like their German sisters, American women keep Germany from ever having a dull moment. And, for good measure, they keep a lot of men from ever having a quiet moment.

But I still vote for women, in spite of what they've said about me for what I've written about them.

I think it is very nice to have Germany so full of women—even though they have just about broken up some of the nicest clubs, caused untold confusion among officers and enlisted men, and generally played havoc with the Army of Occupation.

Let the girls have their fun, I always say.

Perhaps because they're in the minority, the dependents seem to work harder than the German women to break up the monotony—and an occasional piece of furniture.

(Dependents is the Army way of referring to wives of officers and sergeants, though I have heard other words used to describe them).

Boom Along in Fishtails

Any afternoon while their hus-

bands are hard at work making passes at their secretaries, hundreds of American dependents can be seen killing themselves riding around in new Buicks, Fords and Cadillac convertibles.

GEORGE

Padmore

Decides Brown Babies Must Stay In England

LONDON—Ever since it became known that certain reactionary anti-Negro natives of Somerset were bringing pressure on the local County Council to try to get rid of colored orphans left behind by American Negro soldiers, the League of Colored Peoples and the Pan-African Federation in Manchester have protested to the British government against the plan to ship the "unwanted orphans."

Thanks to their efforts, Home Secretary Chuter Ede, King George's principal adviser on such matters, last week refused to consider amending the Children's Act of 1948, in order to facilitate the plans of the Children's Committee of the Somerset County Council to get rid of the 31 colored kids — whom they call "Pickannies"—now living in County Council nurseries.

"The case for permitting the emigration of the children, whose fathers were colored American soldiers stationed in Somerset during the war, was submitted to the Home Secretary of five Somerset members of Parliament," says the Somerset County Gazette.

Replying on behalf of the Labour Government, Kenneth Younger, Undersecretary of the State for Home Affairs, let it be advanced on behalf of the County Council's plan, had reached the conclusion that he would not be justified in supporting legislation designed to modify the existing statutory of restrictions, in part so recently enacted.

"The proviso of the Children's Act dealing with children too young to form or express a proper opinion on the matter of emigration, was put in by amendment to the bill in deference to the strong views expressed on the Standing Committee.

"Any proposal to relax safeguards directed to ensuring the welfare of the children would be bound to arouse opposition, and that would not likely be lessened if the projected modification applied to a small number of children in public care, concerning whom there was no unanimity of view that they would be better off in the United States than in Britain.

The official statement goes on to say that "Any implication there was no place in Britain for the colored children who had not a normal home life would cause controversy and give offense in some quarters."

The letter continued: "The Home Secretary recognizes the difficulties associated with placing the children to their best advantage and he is anxious that the County Council should be given any help the Home Office can give."

In this connection, the Home Secretary has suggested that "no doubt boarding out in Somerset and in other areas would be best, though this will not be easy to arrange for all the children. If boarding out will not be possible, there might be advantage in arranging for some of the children to be placed in children's homes provided by other local authorities or in suitable voluntary homes.

"I think it would be best," adds the Home Secretary, "to avoid concentration of the children and that dispersal at an early age would afford them the best opportunity of being assimilated into the life of the country."

Australian Boy Coming to U. S. May Get a New Mother, Too

Cleveland, Feb. 26 (AP)—When Geoffrey Joiner, 5, arrives here to re-unite with his father, he can look forward to acquiring

a new mother. His father is Trennon J. Joiner, a Negro dairy worker. He served six years in the Navy, 13 months of it in Sydney. He and an Aus-

Brown Babies

tralian white woman became the parents of Geoffrey. But two years ago today, the mother placed the child in the Dalwood Home for Children, Sydney, and married. She gave up all claim to him.

Child Had No Visitors.

After that, two things happened. Joiner wrote the home, saying "Won't you please send my son to me? Why should he suffer for what was wrong?" And Sydney newspapers told how lonely Geoffrey was, with no visitors on visiting days.

On Geoffrey's next birthday, there was a swarm of visitors bringing toys and gifts. Edward J. Hallstrom, a Sydney businessman, wrote out a check to the home, without filling in the amount. He instructed them to pay the boy's expenses to his father's home.

The father said, "I have a nice home here for him, and I expect to get married soon. Then the boy will have a mother."

A relative said Joiner was engaged to a girl in Birmingham. Joiner occupies one suite of four-suite apartment he owns. He said, "I have a lot of clippings telling me all about what happened to the boy, and I certainly appreciate everything that was done for him. I can't say much, but I am thinking a lot."



Associated Press Wirephoto.
TRENNON J. JOINER
Awaits arrival of son.

NO BROWN BABIES FOR AUSTRALIA

Sydney, Australia (Atlas)—

Keeping the Australian population lily-white was hailed as a fundamental necessity against race friction by members of the Australian parliament following Anthony Eden's praise of Australian unity program last week.

He based his deduction on the race trouble now rampant in South Africa, where natives are resenting British "White supremacy" practices. A spokesman for the Australian parliament said that the "brown-baby" situation in Europe would never reach Australian soil. The present immigration laws in Australia are especially termed to prevent any influx of dark skinned immigrants to the country.

Dad Promises Jeff New Mom

CLEVELAND—Geoffrey Joiner, 5, Australian born war baby and his father, J. Trennon Joiner, navy veteran, were reunited here Saturday after three years, and soon Geoffrey will get a new mother.

At municipal airport, Joiner took his son from the arms of an airline stewardess who had shepherded him from the west coast. She in turn had taken over from the stewardess who cared for Geoffrey on the flight from Australia.

Geoffrey, who has already won his three uncles and grandfather with his ready smile and charming manners, will soon get a mother in the person of Miss Alma Kirkland. She and Joiner are engaged.

Geoffrey's flight from Australia was financed by Edward J. Hallstrom an Aussie businessman, who was moved by the father's pleas in the local press. Geoffrey had been placed in an institution by his unwed mother, who decided she did not want him any longer.

Said Hallstrom: "Pay Geoffrey Joiner's transport from the door of Dalwood Home to the door of his father's home in Ohio. "Add the costs of cables and other expenses when you fill in the amount. "Try to arrange to get him home to his Dad as soon as you can." Geoffrey will fly to America soon.

Australian Gives Blank Check To Send Negro Child to Father
There were all-day suckers and tin soldiers, a spinning top and a humming top, a Teddy bear and a birthday cake, a ball and picture books—and a huge watermelon.
Took His Checkbook.
Geoffrey sat among the toys and candy with big wide eyes. All he could do was point and say: "That's mine, and that's mine, and that's mine, too." Along to Geoffrey's party went Edward J. Hallstrom, wealthy Sydney businessman. He took his checkbook.
He saw Geoffrey, then the director of the home. He handed them a check. Nothing was written where you put the amount.

Never Had Visitors.
On visiting days he got all dressed up. But no one ever called to see him.
His white Australian mother and Negro father met in Sydney when Joiner was in the U. S. Navy. The mother put him in the home February 26, 1947, then



Associated Press Wirephoto.

GEOFFREY JOINER SCANS BIRTHDAY PRESENTS

U.S. Dad Greet's Australian Tot Deserted By White Mother

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The moving drama of another foreign born "brown baby" reached a happy climax here last week.

Little Geoffrey, son of Navy veteran James Trenon Joiner here and a white Australian woman arrived in this city. The greeting of brown father and son was one that neither will forget, nor those who witnessed the gripping scene. Geoffrey was a bit shy momentarily, but it was not long before little brown arms clung tightly to dad's neck and cheeks were pressed in fond embrace. The father's dreams, hopes, and prayers had come true. And Geoffrey, his bright eyes aglow with happiness, his handsome features wreathed in a charming smile, began to realize that he had at last, come home.

His friends were not limited to the proud Joiner family. The boy easily won the heart of everyone who met him.

Said Joiner: "I am very happy my boy is home. He will have all the loving care a youngster can get."

The immigration department had detained the boy in San Francisco. But it was not a serious hitch. The department found Geoffrey, who had arrived by airplane from the children's home in Sydney, bore the nationality of his mother. That was a kink, the immigration department said had to be straightened out.

However, Washington immigration headquarters consented to permit Geoffrey to continue his trip to his father. The Travelers' Aid Society was given custody of the youth, with instructions to see that he reached his father.

Joiner met the Australian girl while on duty with the Navy near Sydney during World War II.

Recently he made a touching plea to officials in Sydney for custody of his child, after he learned the boy's mother had relinquished all claims to his son. The mother turned the child over to the Dalwood Home and married.

Australian newspapers heard of Joiner's plea and went into action. Through the publicity, a wealthy, kind-hearted businessman, Edward J. Hallstron, came to the rescue.

"Loneliest Child"

Geoffrey had been described as the "loneliest child" in the home. Week after week, visitors would come, but none to see little Geoffrey. Hallstron changed that. He showered the youngster with gifts ranging from all-day suckers to toys that delight the heart of any child. And visitors started coming to see the little boy.

Good Samaritan Hallstron did not stop there. Before leaving the children's home he took out his check book signed and handed the directors a blank check. He instructed the officials to take care of all expenses of transportation for Geoffrey "from the door of the Dalwood Home to his father's home," 1218 Parkwood dr., here. He made clear that the expenses were to include all necessities such as cable phones and little things that would add to the comfort of the boy.

At present, Joiner is unmarried. But he expects to wed his childhood sweetheart soon. She is Miss Alma Kirkland of Birmingham, Ala. Thus Geoffrey's happiness and security will be rounded out with the tender care of a new mother.

Professor Sends Check

Offers to Help Feed, Clothe 'Brown Babies' Received by Courier

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 5-28-49

PITTSBURGH—Led by Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., who donated a check for \$10 on behalf of "the crusaders of tomorrow," answers to Executive Editor P. L. Prattis' plea for aid on behalf of Germany's "brown babies" began trickling into The Pittsburgh Courier's offices this week.

Dr. Hancock urged a "movement" to aid the children and backed up his proposition with his donation for a "Good Samaritan Committee."

Harry T. Motin, Kansas City, Mo., said that he is willing to "send money and clothing."

R. E. Hoag Jr., of Seattle, Wash., declared "No race on earth today is trying to deprave itself and cut one another's throat like the white man. As a white man I cannot condone the sort of "democracy" we have brought to Germany."

"We have made of it one vast brotheldom in which white Americans can unload their suppressed desires hoarded in an over-prudish society and a place where colored Americans can fulfill their childhood dreams, and we seem to go about it with patriotic zeal as if we were punishing the Germans for being 'bad children'."

Mr. Hancock, in making his donation, said, "If we can rise to the occasion and find homes and sustenance for these little unfortunates, we shall go down in history as the most Christ-hearted people upon the face of the Twentieth Century earth."

He suggested the organization of a committee composed of "influential Negroes throughout the country to send monthly contributions for the support and succor of these children."

Mr. Motin said that he "can help and will if I can deal with the case directly."

The letters marked the close of a series of articles on Germany's offspring of Negro GIs and German mothers which ended in The Courier's May 21 issue.

White wife seeks freedom from convict

'Second-story man' John Herring, who is doing a stretch in San Quentin for burglary, had a letter from home this week, but the news wasn't good.

Herring was duly served with a summons and complaint, whereby his wife, Ginny, wants out.

Seeking an annulment of her three-year marriage, which has produced a child, Mrs. Herring, who is white, is shooting at the invalidation through her attorney, Rayfield Lundy, on two grounds:

1. That she married Herring before California's law forbidding interracial marriage was outlawed;

2. That Herring married her before his divorce from his first wife, Juanita Brown Herring, was final.

The Herrings were married in Nevada in 1946 and separated here in 1948.

Wed For Cash, Cash Dwindles

LOS ANGELES — There is many a slip between the cup and the lip. The chauffeur who married a "wealthy" 90-year-old white

her to inherit her fortune realizes at now.

Allen Lee Wood, husband of the late Mrs. Anna Eugenia Woods, will get the "huge fortune." He might get \$10,000, minus legal fees.

The estate reportedly valued at a quarter million dollars, is little more than \$20,000.

In an original will the money was to go to Stanford and the University of Southern California. That will was made before her marriage and the name of Woods was not included.

However, under California law, the husband is entitled to one-half of his widow's state. That means Woods might get \$10,000 of the \$20,000.

Mixed Couple Fined, Appeal Morals Count

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Miss Margaret Bowland Ackerman, 23, daughter of a prominent white Haverstraw, N.Y., family, and Lonnie Ward, 28, colored Progressive Party leader in Connecticut, last week appealed their conviction on moral charges.

The appeal will be heard in the Connecticut Common Pleas Court in mid-September.

Law 150 Years Old

They were convicted and fined \$25 each in New Haven on a charge of "lascivious carriage," which James Rosen, the Civil Liberties Union's attorney, said had been on the State's books for some 150 years.

Rosen called the old law "a catch all" for all kinds of police crimes, and pointed out that its legality has never been fully established.

Wallace Party Leaders

Miss Ackerman and Ward were befriended by Prof. Thomas Emerson of the Yale Law School who posted their bonds and labeled the charges as "political."

Prof. Emerson is head of the Progressive Party in the State, and was a candidate for the governorship last year. The defendants were Progressive Party candidates for State Treasurer at the same time.

Woman's Honor Cited

Mr. Rosen secured a postponement of the case on the grounds that an immediate hearing might injure Miss Ackerman's standing at Yale where she is about to receive her master's degree in sociology.

The Civil Liberties denounced the arrests, charged the police with following a "police State pattern," and declared that there was not the slightest basis for the charges.

Were House Guests

Miss Ackerman and Ward, who had participated in a May Day rally the night of last Apr. 30 in New Haven, were arrested early on the morning of May 1 at the home of Miss Janet Devov, white, 41 Winthrop St., New Haven.

Ward lives in a New Haven suburb and no transportation was available at a late hour the night of Apr. 30. Realizing their predicament, Miss Devov invited Ward and Miss Ackerman to spend the night as her house guests.

Guests Slept Apart

The defendants testified that Ward slept on the couch downstairs, and Miss Ackerman, Miss

Devov, and Miss Christine Hawley, also white, occupied a bedroom together on the second floor.

The police invaded Miss Devov's home at 3 a.m.

Feared 2nd Assault

Their unexpected arrival caused Ward to recall instantly a previous police assault, and he ran upstairs to the third floor and hid in the attic.

He explained that some months ago he had been badly beaten and received a serious head wound when police "roughed him up" at their headquarters in New Haven.

He fled upstairs, he emphasized, because he feared a repetition of his previous experience.

Wrong to Date

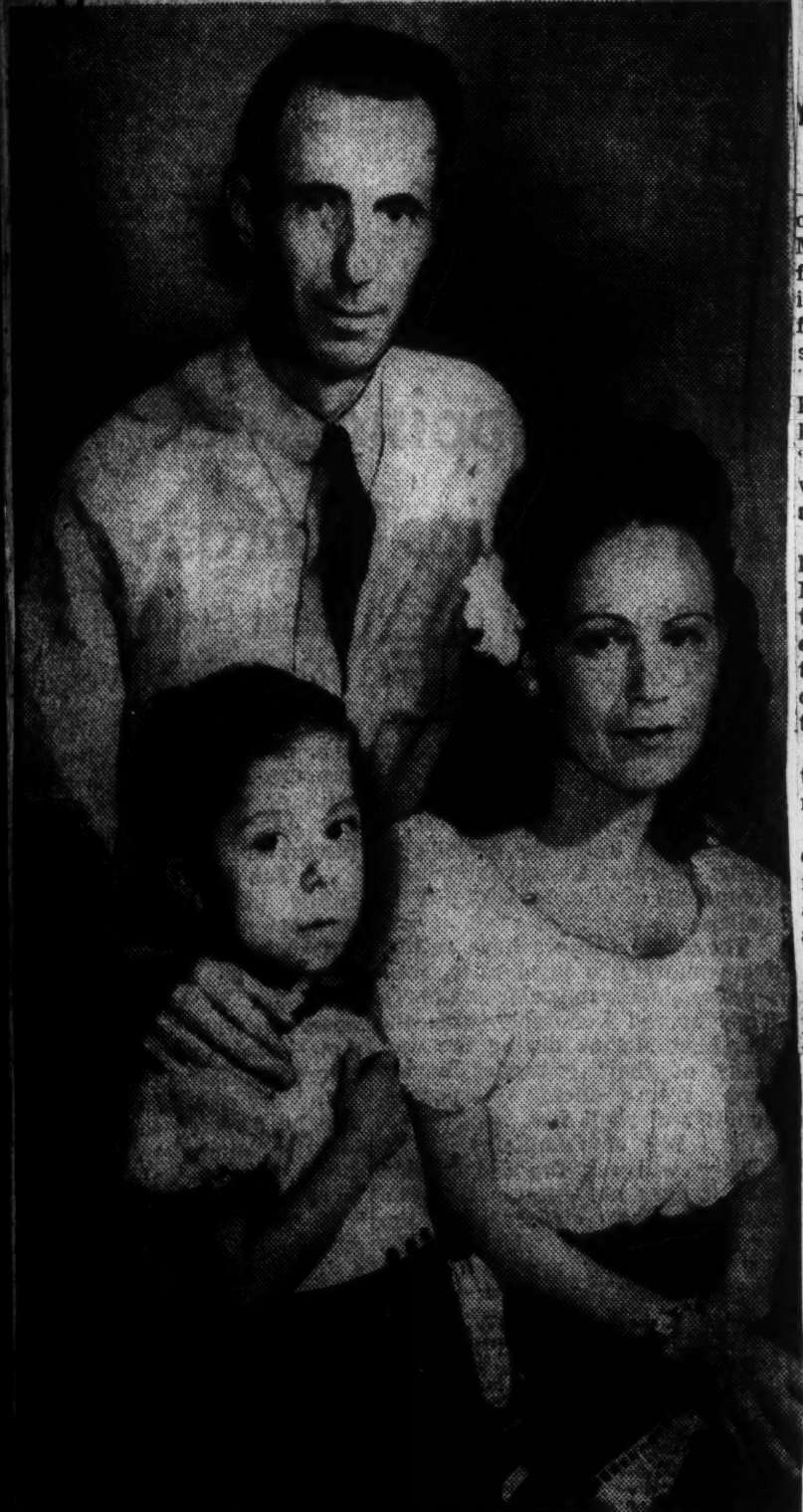
The police detail searched Miss Devov's house thoroughly and found Ward in his hiding place.

They arrested Miss Ackerman, explaining that they had been informed that she had been keeping company with Ward.

Prominent members of the Connecticut bar opined that the conviction of the defendants would probably not be sustained in Common Pleas Court.

Mixed Marriages in D.C. on Increase

from American Sat. 7-22-49



Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Davis (above) of 503 Third St., N.W., and their three year daughter. One of the many happily married interracial couples in the District. Mr. Davis is from Texas. His wife has both colored and Oriental blood. At right are members of Club International, which boasts of having more than 50 mixed couples as members. Shown in the photo, standing, are Mr. and Mrs. Maceo Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Conway of 500 block 10th St., N.W.; Mr. and Mrs. John McCoy, 723 Manor Pl., N.W., and Augustus Jackson. Seated are Mrs. W. G. Tyree, Mrs.

Eva Thompson, Mrs. Elizabeth Hewish, William Thompson and the Rev. W. G. Tyree.

Wife Points To White Girl In Divorce Action

WASHINGTON, D.C.—(NNPA)—Charging her mate with misconduct with a white woman, Mrs. Annie M. Lewis, 1047 Forty-fourth street northeast, filed suit in the District Court last Monday for an absolute divorce from Joseph M. Lewis.

In her bill of complaint, Mrs. Lewis says her husband has been living since last January in a "meretricious" relationship with a white woman, known only to her as "Dorothy".

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis operated a laundry but since their separation, Mrs. Lewis charges, he has refused to account to her for any of the earnings from the business or for the rents from a house jointly owned by them. The couple own their home.

Mrs. Lewis says she turned over to her husband \$300 upon their marriage.

Mrs. Lewis asks the court to declare her the owner of the Forty-fourth street property and to award her alimony, court costs and counsel fees.

The couple married Oct. 15, 1929. Wesley S. Williams, an attorney, is representing Mrs. Lewis.

Loses Job



Mrs. William G. Tyree, white, and her husband, the Rev. W. G. Tyree, charged this week that reaction to the charge was responsible for her loss of job as supervisor in the Washington Credit Bureau.

Her Cooking Found the Way to His Heart

Also - American Post. 9-24-49 Baltimore, Md.



Excellent cooking won the love of Randolph S. Simms, ex-RAF pilot, for Miss Mercy Knight, who owns a grocery business at Foregate, Stafford, England. She entertained him during the war when he first came from Jamaica in 1944. They plan to wed Dec. 26.

Fisk Prexy's Niece Marries

White American in Paris

Antoinette Saunders
Oct. 10 - 15 - 49 with White Americans
PARIS—(ANP)—Miss Antoinette Saunders 28, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Saunders, Chicago, has arrived here to become the bride of Avery Demonde, young white American. They will wed as soon as the time limit for posting the bans signifying their intention to wed, is up—about five days.

Miss Saunders, a graduate of Fisk University from which she also received a master's degree in sociology, is a niece of Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of that institution. A popular social figure in Chicago, she came to Europe three years ago to work with the American Friends' Service committee. It was then she met young Demonde who worked for the same organization.

Demonde has been serving as manager of a warehouse in Italy for the committee. Antoinette returned home a year ago and informed her parents of her plans. Demonde later sent for her and the marriage plans were completed.

Walter White's Marriage Recalls Outcry Against Fred Douglass

Paul Robeson Jr. and Jack Johnson

Also Offended Prejudice of Southerners

The publicity which followed the announcement that Walter White, NAACP secretary, was married to Mrs. Poppy Cannon is similar to that which has attended mixed marriages of prominent persons for the past 80 years.

When Paul Robeson Jr. married his white schoolmate several weeks ago, Mrs. Robeson said neighbors gathered in the street to boo her when they did not even

looked at these Americans standing there in the street gaping and wishing evil for my distressed children, a great many things became clear and concrete for me.

The natural thing for people to do when they see any newly-married pair is to smile indulgently, vaguely wish them well, and continue on their way feeling a little for their own kindness.

These people were wishing my children evil. After a hectic day I brought my children (Paul and his bride) home with me to the peace and quiet and friendliness of Enfield, Connecticut.

But already we have received postcards, letters and telegrams from strangers who dare not sign their name, wishing us evil.

My children are no longer distressed, thank heaven. They realize that the evil directed against them is not personal, but is part of the larger, organized evil in our country and the world; evil created and directed by the people who profit by making other people hate and divide against each other."

Jack Johnson Recalled

The late Jack Johnson, former heavyweight champion of the world, who had three white wives during his turbulent career, was another noted figure who was the target of abuse for crossing the color line in marriage. His marriages provoked race riots in some sections of the country.

Said he at one time:

"When a white woman in America marries a black man, she runs the risk of being renounced by her parents, her friends and by all of her race.

"She is forced to live in the colored neighborhood where she meets with little or no sympathy from the colored women. After all this, should not such unions invariably be unhappy?

The question of race matters is Everything depends upon the

character of the couple. Do not a great number of marriages between people of the same color end in divorce after years of internal discord?"

Douglass Wed Secretary

One of the first interracial marriages to stir the entire nation was that of Frederick Douglass, Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia who married his secretary, Helen Pitts.

The two met through an uncle who owned the estate adjoining Cedar Hill in Anacostia where Douglass lived. Douglass was the most eminent man in the country of that day. His first wife had died 17 months before.

In company with Mr. and Mrs. Blanche K. Bruce, Douglass and his secretary drove to the residence of Rev. Francis J. Grimke, pastor of 15th Street Presbyterian Church for the ceremony.

News Leaks Out

Within two hours after the marriage, the news leaked out.

Mixed marriages are ordinarily risky steps for popular leaders. The grounds on which the people condemned Douglass on his second marriage were various. His secretary was charged with marrying him for his money. Douglass, said some, was foolish to marry at his age. He was 67.

Further, he was condemned on the grounds that he showed contempt for his own people and by selecting a white woman he implied that no colored woman was good enough for him.

Miss Terrell's Vow

Criticism of Douglass was so severe that Mary Church Terrell, then a young woman, said that under no circumstances would she marry a white man.

Douglass' children, too, were unhappy about the marriage and his housekeeper for more than 10 years quit him immediately.

The white newspapers went to town on Douglass. They were thoroughly angry and readers, outraged, contributed letters like one to a Virginia newspaper which calls Mr. Douglass "a lecherous old

African Solomon."

An Atlanta white man wrote Dr. Grimke suggesting that tar and feathers would be appropriate for him for having performed the ceremony.

Ignores Hostility

Although both colored and white people viewed Douglass' mixed marriage with alarm, he ignored their hostility.

He felt, however, that he was misunderstood by the great mass of colored people in thinking he had deserted them. He thought he was breaking down social barriers for everybody and asked his critics how they could justify drawing the color line.

Douglass pointed out that the American people as a whole did not mind mixing of the races. He pointed out that many white men had colored mistresses. Why should honorable mixing of the races, therefore, be frowned upon? Douglass held that his marriage to a white woman was in itself a burning protest against color prejudice.

Condemned on All Sides

Later in life Douglass said he did not know of any one who had offended public prejudice as much as he had done. He said even white masters who had formerly lived with colored slave women condemned him.

"All I have done is marry a woman a few shades lighter than myself.

"They would have had no objection to my marrying a person a few shades darker than myself.

"To marry one much lighter and the complexion of my father rather than my mother was, in the public eye, was a shocking offense and one which has been ostracized by black and white alike."

Cleveland Kind to Him

President Grover Cleveland was, however, more kind to Douglass than other colored and white friends. The President never failed, while Douglass headed the Recorder's office during his administration, to invite both Douglass and his wife to all his receptions. They attended them and were received by distinguished diplomats from all over the world.

It could be that Walter White, knowing about his divorce and coming marriage and the criticism of his friends and enemies, decided to get out of the country. He is now traveling with a group of people who are taking the Town Hall meetings abroad.

Tragedy in Black Skin

Walter White said last year: "I am a Negro, my skin is white, my eyes are blue, my hair is blonde, the traits of my race are nowhere visible upon me. There is magic in a white skin and there is tragedy, loneliness, and exile in a black skin.

"I insist that I am a Negro when nothing compels me to do so but myself.

"I am white and I am black and know there's no difference. I am one in the color of my skin. I am the other in my spirit and in my heart."

Conceivably Walter White's marriage may end his usefulness to the NAACP.

Guilty of Mistake

In that case the critics responsible for his resignation will be guilty of a grave mistake.

Marriage is, after all, a personal matter and every man is entitled to choose his own life companion.

The worst evil in America is race prejudice and colored people must learn to avoid it themselves as well as condemn it in others.

Continues Warfare

The fact that the South is against it may be one reason Walter White is for it.

Even in his second marriage Mr. White continues his warfare against every Southern practice designed to give colored people an inferior status.

The notions that only white must marry white and colored marry colored is a relic of slavery. Without this then, there must be no master race. Hitler's first move against the Jews was to forbid them to marry Germans.

Mixed marriages are outlawed in all the Southern states. Walter White and Poppy Cannon cannot legally marry in any state from Virginia to Texas.

Many Cross Color Barriers to Claim Those They Love

Question Thrown in Limelight

by Whites, Robesons, Laytons

By RALPH MATTHEWS

The world is slowly awakening to the fact that when Dan Cupid shoots his arrows about, it becomes a minor issue.

The public's attention has been focused to this realization by the recent publicity given to the fact that Lena Horne, screen star; Duke Brown, concert and opera singer; and Catherine Dunham, famous dancer, all crossed the color line in their search for happiness.

The recent marriage of NAACP secretary Walter White to Mrs. Fanny Cannon, a white magazine editor, and the highly publicized wedding of Paul Robeson Jr. to a white former college classmate, all brought these affairs into sharp focus.

Mixed Marriages of All Forms
Because Americans put so much emphasis on color prejudice, they are inclined to exaggerate our few interracial marriages out of all proportion, when we compare them with the many other forms that mixed marriages take.

An article in the current issue of *Varsity*, a magazine for college men, entitled "Are Mixed Marriages Advisable," by Judson and Mary Landis, authors of the *Marriage Hand Book*, many conflicting combinations of mixed marriages are pointed out to college students.

Only a small section of the article is devoted to the issue of interracial marriages. The big conflicts in American life, the author says, are caused by marriages of people of different faiths, different denominations within those faiths and differences in education and economic background.

The couple pointed out many other lines of demarcation which give white America much more concern than the sensational but relatively small problem of marriages between the races.

More Difference, More Dangers
About interracial marriages, the Landises say:

"A mixed marriage may result from a combination of factors,

all of which make for extreme difference. The greater number of contrasts between the husband and wife, the more hurdles will have to be surmounted to achieve happiness in marriage.

Further, it seems that the differences in mixed marriages do not usually decrease with the passing of time after marriage. They tend to become magnified in the minds of the couple and their families.

To achieve happiness in such marriages, individuals must be mentally and emotionally mature and possess more than average understanding and tolerance.

Unions Biologically Sound
In considering one kind of mixed marriage—the interracial—it should be noted that biologically there is no reason why races should not inter-marry.

Superior people mentally and physically beget superior children regardless of the color of the skin or the shape of the eyes. However, as long as society frowns upon interracial marriages, it is extremely difficult for two people of different races to find happiness in marriage.

People who can endure prejudice against themselves may suffer intensely when the prejudice strikes at their children. The hazards to happiness in such a marriage are great.

I.Q. May Cause Failures

Differences in intelligence, or in economic status, are less serious than some others but may still constitute a mixed marriage and involve hazards to happiness for one or both spouses.

Racial Difference Hazard

A factor which stands in the way of successful Jewish-Gentile marriages is the anti-Semitic prejudice of some Gentiles. The Gentile who marries a Jew is conscious of Gentile attitudes and sometimes attempts to avoid being identified with Jews as a group, although he may love the one to whom he is married.

What may be a key factor in any Catholic-Protestant marriage is the problem of religious training for the children of the family.

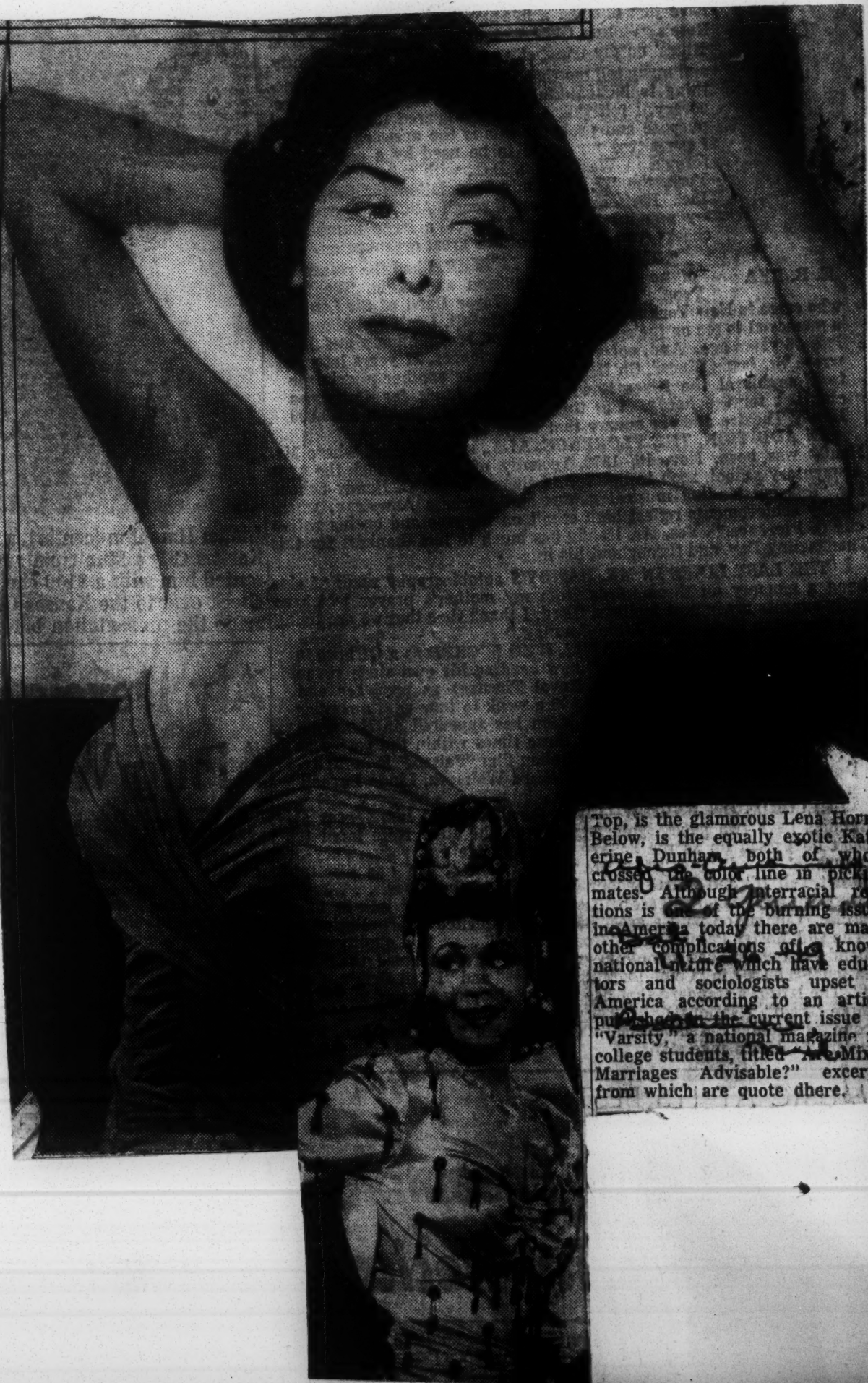
Shirley—young, in love, impetuous and unworried—may be completely honest in her intentions to allow her children to be brought up in the Catholic faith when she signs the agreement discussed earlier.

But when, four years later, her son or daughter is old enough to ask questions on the subject—then the situation may be very different indeed. How a decision is reached and what effect it has on the marital happiness of the parents is a question worth looking into.

Finance Causes Breaches
Differences in economic status may constitute a mixed marriage if they are great, and if the two families have correspondingly great differences in ways of life. Here again the outcome will depend in part upon the two individuals.

Some girls who marry into a higher economic level renounce their "poor relations" and live entirely within the circle of the husband's family and friends. If the economic status or "the money" is in the wife's family, problems of adjustment may arise because of the husband's attitude.

Traditionally, the American husband expects to support his wife and is expected to do so. Many men rebel at economic domination by the wife.



Top, is the glamorous Lena Horne. Below, is the equally exotic Katherine Dunham, both of whom crossed the color line in picking mates. Although interracial relations is one of the burning issues in America today there are many other complications of a known national nature which have educators and sociologists upset in America according to an article published in the current issue of "Varsity," a national magazine for college students, titled "Are Mixed Marriages Advisable?" excerpts from which are quote dhere.

WHITES "PASS" FOR NEGROES

**Amazing Situation Reveals Thousands
Making Unprecedented Reverse Trek
Across Line to Become "Colored"**

By DAN BURLEY

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"I'm a white woman! Help! Police!!"

Had the woman struggling with the man in the doorway not announced her identity that clear summer night on upper St. Nicholas Ave., no one would have paid her any attention. To all outward appearances, she was merely a fair-skinned colored woman in a fight with her boy friend, something as common as a bar patron ordering a drink of cheap whiskey. *New York 30, N.Y. Age*

The police came. The man was roughly handled and taken off to jail, probably for a more "thorough going over." The woman was brusquely ordered out of Harlem and the last seen of her was her disappearing form into the subway entrance at 155th St. *dat. 9-17-49*

"I didn't know she wasn't colored," commented a short, brown skinned woman who evidently lived in the house where the fight took place. "She's been in and out of here with him for months. I still think she's colored."

A chat with a Negro policeman, who had come to the scene, brought a surprising angle to the matter. A young fellow, but a veteran of many years on the Harlem detail, he was very talkative on the subject.

"Negro Is White Man"

"I guess no one will ever know how many white persons are up here in Harlem 'passing' for colored," he said. "We run across these cases very frequently. Sometimes the 'Negro' man is actually a white man. Sometimes the 'white girl or woman' is a Negro or the 'Negro' girl is really white."

"A lot of them belong to the underworld, you know, prostitutes, dope heads, freaks and whatnot. But there are many who are really nice people, clean and upright. They actually believe they are colored and we have all sorts of trouble trying to weed 'em out because we don't want to be responsible for anything happening to them, providing we know they're running around loose."

Fact Closely Guarded

The startling fact that thousands of whites, not only in New York, but in such widely separated places as California, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Massachusetts, Washington, D. C., and in the South in such states as Georgia, Alabama, Maryland, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Florida are making a life of being "Negroes" has until now been a closely guarded secret.

Mainly and dangerously a psychological situation, the reverse side of the "passing" picture is a pogrom of extermination of Negroes as Hitler's storm troopers did with the Jews in Germany. Had there been such a way of telling who's who as to race and color, American Negroes might today be isolated on reservations as are the remnants of the American Indians and in the manner in

General

which the Japanese Neis were handled during the war.

Tremendous Traffic

Unbelievable as it may seem, there is plenty of solid evidence to support the contention that there is a two way passage across the color line and while the whites crossing it to become "colored" do not compare with the tremendous rush of near-white Negroes to get across in a sort of white fairy land, the fact remains that it would take an army of chemists, scientists, anthropologists and social workers to sift out the black from the white.

Social workers, scientists and others have concluded that a vast number of Negroes cross the "line" and take advantage of their fair coloring and features and hair to live the rest of their lives as whites. Some social scientists have put the yearly figure at 35,000 for Negroes who "disappear" across the color line. Some try it, as an "adventure." Others do it to better their social and economic position. But the whites who "cross" the color line through various ruses, do so in the main for an entirely different reason.

Means of "Penance"

Some, their sense of fundamental fairplay outraged by what is taking place daily in America, seek identity with the "underdog" Negro as a means of "penance" for the sins of their ancestors who enslaved black men and women; they also seek to "atone" for the sins of their white brothers and sisters for the sporadic lynch waves that ever and anon sweep the South, and for the reigns of terror in communities in the North where Negroes suddenly become personal non-gratis. They deplore and decry these frequent white supremacy orgies that they eventually come to think that if they, themselves, suffer the trials and tribulations of being "Negro," they are making their own "widow's mite" contribution against white supremacy.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

(Don't miss next week's article in this startling, new series in which will be described further the amazing reasons why countless whites are "passing" as Negroes.)

WHITE MOTHER KEEPS CHILD:

Father of 'Love' Baby Gets Life Sentence

The Afro American 1-22-49

ROCKINGHAM, N.C.—Horace York, 29-year-old Hamlet farm worker, allegedly the father of a 14-year-old white girl's "love" baby, was sentenced to life imprisonment last week by Judge William H. Bobbitt of Charlotte, presiding over the Richmond County Superior Court.

York, arrested and confined to the Richmond County jail without bail since last July 30, pleaded guilty to a charge of accessory before the fact of criminal assault. The life term was mandatory under the North Carolina law.

Meanwhile, the girl and the "brown-skinned" baby, Edwin Grant Howell, are living at the home of her stepfather and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Howell, for whom York formerly worked. The girl, Betty Ann Goodman Howell, gave birth to the baby last May 3 in Hamlet Hospital.

"Loved Her Child"

At the time of York's arrest, the girl was quoted as saying she "loved her child." Court testimony by Betty Ann's mother was that the girl refused to identify the father of her child until three weeks after birth.

Sheriff Carl H. Holland, the only other witness in the case, said Betty Ann had told him the reason she refused to name York as the father of the child was because she was "afraid of him." He also quoted the girl as saying she had intercourse with York since she was 11 years old and that he would "threaten" her.

York, who originally was charged with criminal assault and carnal knowledge of a 14-year-old girl, did not take the stand. Earlier he was quoted as saying he had worked on the Howell farm and papers told how lonely little Geoffrey was, with no visitors.

Baby a Problem

At the time of York's arrest, disposition of the baby appeared a problem, and apparently still is though the child is living with its mother. The baby is classified as "colored" yet State laws prohibit white and colored persons from living together—not even babies.

Sheriff Holland described the baby as "brown-skinned, normal and healthy."

War Baby

New Mother Assured Son Of U.S. Negro

The Afro American 1-22-49

Cleveland, Feb. 26 (AP)—When little Geoffrey Joiner, 5, arrives from Australia to be with his father, he can look forward to acquiring a new mother.



Joiner

His father is Trennon J. Joiner, a Negro dairy worker. He served six years in the Navy, 13 months in Sydney, Australia. He and an Australian white woman became the parents of Geoffrey. But two years ago today, the mother placed the child in the Dalwood Home for Children, Sydney, and married. She gave up all claim to him.

Joiner wrote the home, saying "won't you please send my son to me? Why should he suffer for what was wrong?" Sydney newspapers told how lonely little Geoffrey was, with no visitors.

On Geoffrey's next birthday, a swarm of visitors brought toys and gifts. Edward J. Hallstrom, a Sydney businessman, wrote out a check to the home, without filling in the amount, to pay the boy's expenses to his father's home.

The father said, "I have a nice home here for him and I expect to get married soon. Then the boy will have a mother."

A relative said Joiner was engaged to a girl in Birmingham, Ala.

Joiner occupies one suite of a four-suite apartment, which he

General

owns. 2-27-49
He said I certainly appreciate everything that was done for the boy. I can't say much, but I am thinking a lot."

May-December Black And White Wedding Okayed

LOS ANGELES — Perseverance finally won out. Mrs. Adriana Eugene Nicholson, white, who is 90, and her chauffeur, Allen Lee Gustard who is 28, obtained a marriage license Friday, after several previous futile efforts. 1-13-49

"This is not a romance," Mrs. Nicholson said. "I want him to have my property when I am gone. I don't have long to live." Wood has worked for Mrs. Nicholson seven years.

Previously their bids for a marriage license were turned down because of the California ban on inter-racial weddings. The last unsuccessful attempt was due to the attitude of the clerk. 1-13-49

Even If He Has to Serve Time

Wife to 'Stick by' Husband Charged With Miscegenation

Washington Post 1-22-49

By Richard Morris
Post Reporter

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 3.—Brown-eyed, winsome Florence Madalone Hamilton, 19, said tonight she is willing to wait for her husband "even if he has to serve time."

She said she loves him and he loves her—in fact he has told her so in three letters since he was jailed at Salem, Va., December 24 on a charge of violating Virginia's miscegenation law.

The husband is Clark Council Hamilton, an former Navy carpenter and civilian steelworker, who was charged by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ada L. Hammond, with breaking the law which prohibits intermarriage of races in Virginia.

"I didn't believe he was colored when my mother first told me," the quiet, titian-haired stenographer told a reporter last night. "And I still don't believe it."

Even if her husband is convicted—the law calls for a one to five-year sentence—Mrs. Hamilton will "stick by him" and wait until they can be together again, she said.

In a two-hour interview here, the youthful girl kept a restrained air, sipped a glass of milk and told a story of a tempestuous life with her own family after she married Hamilton on May 22.

She first met Hamilton, who gave his age as 22 when he obtained marriage license in Roanoke County, while she was selling popcorn in a Roanoke theater in 1946 at the age of 16. She was attending high school in the mornings, she said.

He was stationed at Camp Peary at the time, she said, and "came back to see me every two weeks."

He continued to visit their home in southeast Roanoke that often even after being transferred to Asbury Park, N. J., she said.

Hamilton the spent a year in Honolulu, she said, and returned to Roanoke for a visit on a 30-day leave. It was during that stay he gave her an engagement ring, and her family then "approved of it," she continued.

Returned To Honolulu

"He went back to Honolulu for about six months," Mrs. Hamilton said, "and my mother insisted that I was his girl, and threatened to tell him everything if I went out with other boys."

They didn't intend to be married until they were both 21 years old, she said.

Hamilton returned to the United States and was discharged from the service in California in 1947.

she recalled. He visited her on his way home to see his parents, who live in Alabama and came back to Roanoke in March of 1948 Mrs. Hamilton stated.

"He came to take me to a movie on the Saturday before May 22," she said, "and my mother said she wanted to go along."

The girl said she told her mother they wanted to be alone and a scene ensued in which her mother "beat me," Mrs. Hamilton declared.

"Clark and I went to the movie alone, and it was then we decided to get married as soon as possible," she explained, adding "we had only \$20."

They took a blood test the following Monday and went with her father on Saturday to the Roanoke County Court House to get a marriage license, she said. Her father consented to her marriage—she was then 19—because "he liked Clark," Mrs. Hamilton stated. Hamilton then listed his age as 22, his color as white.

They called a minister and were married that afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Riverdale Baptist Church with both of the girl's parents present she said.

Her moth wanted them to spend their wedding night at the Hammond home, the girl recalled, but they refused and stayed in a Roanoke hotel. The father said they could live with the Hammonds, provided the husband helped around the farm, Mrs. Hamilton declared.

They went to live there the next day, she recalled.

Her husband got a job with a week with a Roanoke bridge and steel company, she said.

About three weeks later, her husband and her mother had a disagreement about his payment of the couple's board, the girl said.

Hamilton said he was "going downtown to get change," and her mother said "for him to get a place to live while he was there," Mrs. Hamilton continued.

Moved to Apartment

The couple moved into an apartment on Jefferson st. in Roanoke. Her mother "came to see me every day and begged me to come home to mamma," Mrs. Hamilton said.

The Hamiltons moved to Baltimore in August. He took a job as a steelworker and she as a typist in a department store, she said.

That same week, Mrs. Hamilton telephoned her mother to advance her enough money to help pay for their room and board until they received their pay.

"You can starve," she quoted her mother as saying. Mrs. Hammond did agree, however, "to send

me enough money to come home if I would get a divorce," she said. 1-22-49
After the week was up, Mrs. girls left for Baltimore, Mrs. Hamilton said. "My father told me to leave Roanoke, she said, "and I would not let every bit of clothing he had paid for go, although she began pack anything for," she added, "and I did."

Another family "argument" took Mrs. Hamilton said her parents place, and in its course Mrs. Ham-had urged her to get her marriage annulled. She refused, she said, received a black eye, she said, annulled. She refused, she said, and a "girl friend" who was and they promised to take action She and the Hammond home called the themselves.

She at the Hammond home called the themselves. "I said I wouldn't agree to it, that night," she said, "I asked my husband, 'Are you white?'" Mrs. Hamilton added. He came and the squabble spent."

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Annulment Suit Filed

An annulment suit was filed last October by the girl's father in Roanoke County Circuit Court. It is still pending.

Mrs. Hamilton then said her husband was arrested here on December 23 on a warrant sworn out by her mother, dated November 6.

"I went to Roanoke that night to see about getting a lawyer," the girl said.

Hamilton Indicted

Miscegenation

Roanoke, Va., Feb. 15 (AP).—A Roanoke County Circuit Court grand jury today indicted Clark Council Hamilton, 22-year-old Navy veteran, on a charge of violating Virginia's miscegenation statute.

Trial of his case was set for March 10.

One Negro was on the five-man grand jury that indicted Hamilton.

Hamilton was arrested in Baltimore, Md., in December on a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Ada L. Hammond of Roanoke County. The warrant charged that Hamilton did "feloniously intermarry with one Florence Madelon Hammand, a white female, he, the said Clark C. Hamilton, being a Negro male."

Hamilton was brought to Salem, where he has been in the county jail since December 23.

Records at the county courthouse in Salem show that Hamilton and the 19-year-old Hammond girl received a marriage license on May 22, 1948. They were married the same day by the Rev. K. A. Painter, pastor of the Riverdale Baptist Church. Both listed themselves as "white" on the marriage license.

Virginia law provides punishment of not less than one year and not more than five years in the State Penitentiary for intermarriage between the races.

Lawyer Seeks Jury Review

Virginia Miscegenation Case Is Dismissed by Police Court

Richmond, Va., Feb. 3 (Sp.).—A charge of violating Virginia's miscegenation law brought against Willie E. Purcell, 35, by his mother-in-law, was dismissed today in Police Court, Part 2.

Judge Harold C. Maurice threw the case out when William Eldridge Spain, counsel for Purcell, produced a birth certificate copy and an Army discharge showing the man to be white.

Charles W. Moss, attorney for Mrs. Ada C. Rhoton, who swore out the warrant, said tonight he would request grand jury action to revive her case.

Moss today asked for a second continuance of the case, but the preliminary hearing was held as scheduled when Defense Attorney Spain objected.

Moss told The Washington Post he had been ill and was unable to appear at the hearings. He said he would request that his client appear before a Hustings Court, Part 2, grand jury when it convenes February 14, to seek grand jury revival of the charge against her son-in-law.

Purcell was arrested January 5 on a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Rhoton. His bride of one week, flaxen-haired Stella Mae Rhoton Purcell, 18, was arrested the day before on a perjury warrant. She was charged with falsifying her age and birthplace when she applied for a marriage license.

The man was released on \$500 bond, and his bride on \$1000 bond. The girl waived preliminary hearing, and her case has been set for a Hustings Court grand jury February 7.

At yesterday's hearing, Spain produced the certified copy of Purcell's birth certificate, which showed Purcell's parents were white, and the man's father, Joe Purcell, testified that Willie E. Purcell is the son of him and his wife, and that both he and his wife are white.

Police Record Revealed

The father testified his son had lived with him until the time of the young couple's marriage. A sister-in-law, Mrs. Walter Purcell, testified Willie Purcell had lived with his family as a member of the family.

A prosecution witness, Detective Lieut. Elwood Parker of the Richmond Identification Bureau, testified Purcell had a police record with several charges, "about half"

of which showed him to be a white man. The other half listed him as a Negro, Parker said. Mrs. Rhoton, however, testified she had no evidence with her to substantiate her charge calling Purcell a Negro, but that her attorney had "some papers" that listed him as such.

Kindness Is Repaid



Allen Lee Gustaf Woods, 28-year-old, straightened the hair of

his bride, Mrs. Adriana Eugenie Nicholson, 90, after getting married last Friday in Los Angeles, Calif. He has been her chauffeur for seven years. "This is not a Romance," she told reporters, "I want him to have my property when I am gone, because he has been good to me."

(World Wide Photo)

Lincoln Part Negro, Says Negro Digest

Chicago—How Negroes and the race problem touched the lives of some of America's most outstanding Presidents is told in a February Negro Digest feature which reveals that Chauncey Burr claimed that Abraham Lincoln was part Negro.

George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Martin Van Buren and Andrew Jackson are other Presidents the Negro Digest article declares were directly affected by claims of Negro ancestry or affiliations.

Charges concerning race were hurled during Presidential campaigns the feature states, and a number of pamphlets were written about Lincoln's supposed Negro blood as well as that of his running mate, Hannibal Hamlin.

Widow Marries Chauffeur

St. Louis Argus
Wants Him To Get
Her Fortune

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 12 (AP).—After two judges and a Presbyterian minister refused to marry them, 90-year-old Mrs. Adriana Eugenie Nicholson, wealthy widow, and her smiling chauffeur, Allen Woods, 28, finally made the grade.

The Rev. M. Frederick Mitchell, pastor of the Cosmopolitan Christian Church, performed the ceremony late Friday.

After that Woods took his bride home to "fix her something dainty to eat."

"It's no romance," said Allen, "I've looked after her through seven years."

Said the bride: "It's a contract. He takes very good care of me."

Witnesses to the ceremony were friends, Cecilia R. Hamilton, and Mrs. Ruth Mitchell.

After the wedding they returned to Mrs. Nicholson's home, 2294 West 20th street.

The couple, who obtained marriage license January 7 after several failures, appeared at the Hall of Justice late in the afternoon, Woods pushing Mrs. Nicholson in a wheelchair.

Municipal Judge Charles P. Johnson refused to perform the ceremony, saying he did not approve of the alliance.

Municipal Judge Leo Freund begged off on the ground that he was too busy.

At a wedding chapel opposite the Hall of Records, Dr. Chester Redmond, a Presbyterian minister, also declined to officiate. He refused to state his reason, saying merely "it is the privilege of a minister to marry whom he wishes."

own claim a mixed baby which he contended was born to his wife and fathered by a colored GI during the Allied occupation.

White Parents' Tan
Baby Doesn't Mean
Wife Strayed—Court

FLORENCE, Italy—A Court of appeals here last Saturday ruled that under present legislation the birth of a mulatto child to white Italian parents is a proof of the wife's adultery. This judgement compelled the Italian father to recognize as his

'Race Mixing' Attempts Draw Talmadge Fire

Observing that attempts to mix the races has resulted in riots in Chicago and Detroit, Gov. Talmadge asked yesterday: "What will happen here in the South when the Federal Government tries to enforce its non-segregation edicts?"

The governor devoted his column in his weekly paper, The Statesman, to discussing a new Washington announcement that FHA guaranty of future loans for individual or private multiple housing construction would be withheld where segregation or restrictions are practiced.

Commenting on a suit in the U. S. Supreme Court to eliminate segregation, Talmadge said: "What can we do in Georgia to stem this tide of ignomy which appears to be bearing down upon us? We must stand solidly together on this issue and fight as one to maintain our established traditions in the South."

Talmadge commended white delegates to the American Federation of Labor who, he says, demanded and got segregation at a meeting sponsored by the Georgia Worker's Education service at the Atlanta Municipal Auditorium. He labeled the Georgia Worker's Education Service as "a race mixing outfit established several years ago in Georgia by a grant from the Rosenwald Fund Foundation."

Mrs. Ollie Haskins, director of the Worker's Education Service, said she had not seen Talmadge's column and would not want to comment on it until she had read it in full.

South Georgia Couple Withdraws Damage Suit In Racial Row

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Nov. 5.—(AP)—A South Georgia couple have withdrawn a \$300,000 damage suit against six persons involved in a racial dispute over ancestry.

Mr. and Mrs. George White had charged in the suit that their four minor children were barred from the Clayville Consolidated School on a charge of having Negro blood. The school is in Lowndes County in South Georgia.

MRS. WHITE SAID in the suit that she is of Indian descent. She and her husband declared that one blood. She accused the Holderbys of being members of the Ku Klux Klan, "a hate group."

The couple said their civil rights were violated when the six individuals complained to the school board that Mrs. White was part Negro.

The day after the damage suit was filed, Mrs. Holderby swore out warrants accusing the Whites of miscegenation (intermarriage between white and Negro). The couple were arrested and later freed in \$500 bond each. A grand jury will hear the charge of miscegenation Nov. 21.

U. S. District Judge A. B. Conger said the damage suit was dismissed yesterday at the request of the Whites, who recently moved to Gilchrist County in North Florida.

Georgia Woman of Indian Blood Seeks \$300,000 Damages in Bar of Children From White School

VALDOSTA, Ga. — (ANP) — Mrs. Dollie Seay White, who says her ancestry is traceable to the Cherokee Indians, filed suit in U. S. District court here Friday asking \$300,000 damages because her four children have been barred from a white school on the grounds that they were part Negro. Named as defendants in the suit are the Lowndes county board of education, School Supt. James Dewar and individual members of the six-man school board.

In addition to seeking monetary damages, Mrs. White asked for reinstatement of her children to the white school at Clayttsville.

She complained that her children had been barred from the school after Mrs. Lillie Holderby and Murrel Holderby presented a petition to the board, claiming the woman had Negro blood. She accused the Holderbys of being members of the KKK and charged it was through their "malice" and desire to stir up "race hatred" that the petition was presented.

School Nixed Indian Children, Ga. Mother Seeks \$300,000

VALDOSTA, Ga. (ANP)—Mrs. Dollie S. White, who says her ancestry is traceable to the Cherokee Indians, filed suit in U. S. District Court recently asking \$300,000 damages because her four children had been barred from a white school on the grounds that they were part colored.

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Ask \$300,000 Of Six Who Had Pair Jailed

VALDOSTA, Ga.—Flatly denying that they have Negro blood or that any of their ancestors were Negroes, George and Dollie White have filed a new suit for \$300,000 damages against six Georgians whom they claim started the rumor that Mrs. White is a Negro.

The suit was filed before U. S. schools, and the family ostracized by the community. Commissioner W. E. Perry forby the community. hearing in Federal Court because the Whites have moved to Gilchrist County, Fla. It charges slander and "malicious abuse of civil process."

Named as defendants are Murrel Holderby, Mrs. Lillie Holderby, C. C. Gay, W. J. Arnold, J. H. Dukes, and Eddie Shiver. It is the second suit, but of charges that saw the Whites' children ousted from Lowndes County (Ga.)

Another U. S. Suit Filed In Valdosta Race Case

VALDOSTA—(AP)—Charging that they are victims of "members of a subversive organization," who used "malicious abuse of civil process," a former Lowndes County couple involved in a dispute over their racial background filed a new suit for \$300,000 damages before U. S. Commissioner W. E. Perry yesterday.

The suit charges Murrel Holderby, Mrs. Lillie Holderby, C. C. Gay, W. J. Arnold, J. H. Dukes and Eddie Shiver with "malicious abuse of civil process" and slander.

The suit was filed by George White and Dollie Seay White on their own behalf and on behalf of their four minor children.

The Whites seek damages in the amount of \$50,000 each for themselves and for each of their children.

The original suit filed in connection with the dispute asked similar damages from the above-named defendants and declaratory judgment against the Lowndes County School Board.

Judge A. B. Conger dismissed this suit in Thomasville last Thursday after the plaintiffs' attorney requested that it be thrown out. The court ruled that there was no suit against the school board and that the case against the six individuals not come under the jurisdiction of that court.

Since the original suit was filed, the Whites have moved to Gilchrist County, Florida. The attorney for the family maintains that the case is now under the jurisdiction of the Federal courts because of diversity of citizenship.

The six individuals named as defendants filed a formal complaint to the Lowndes County School Board, the suit charges, asking that the children of the Whites be excluded from the Clayville Consolidated School on the grounds that they were of Negro ancestry.

The White couple were subsequently arrested on warrants signed by Mrs. Lillie Holderby charging "felony-miscegenation." (Marriage between whites and Negroes). They were released on bonds of \$500 each. The Lowndes County Grand Jury is to consider the charge Nov. 21.

Jail Pair Accused Of Mixed Blood

VALDOSTA, Ga.—Mr. and Mrs. George White were jailed here, and their four children are barred from the county schools because someone says Mrs. White has a Negro ancestor.

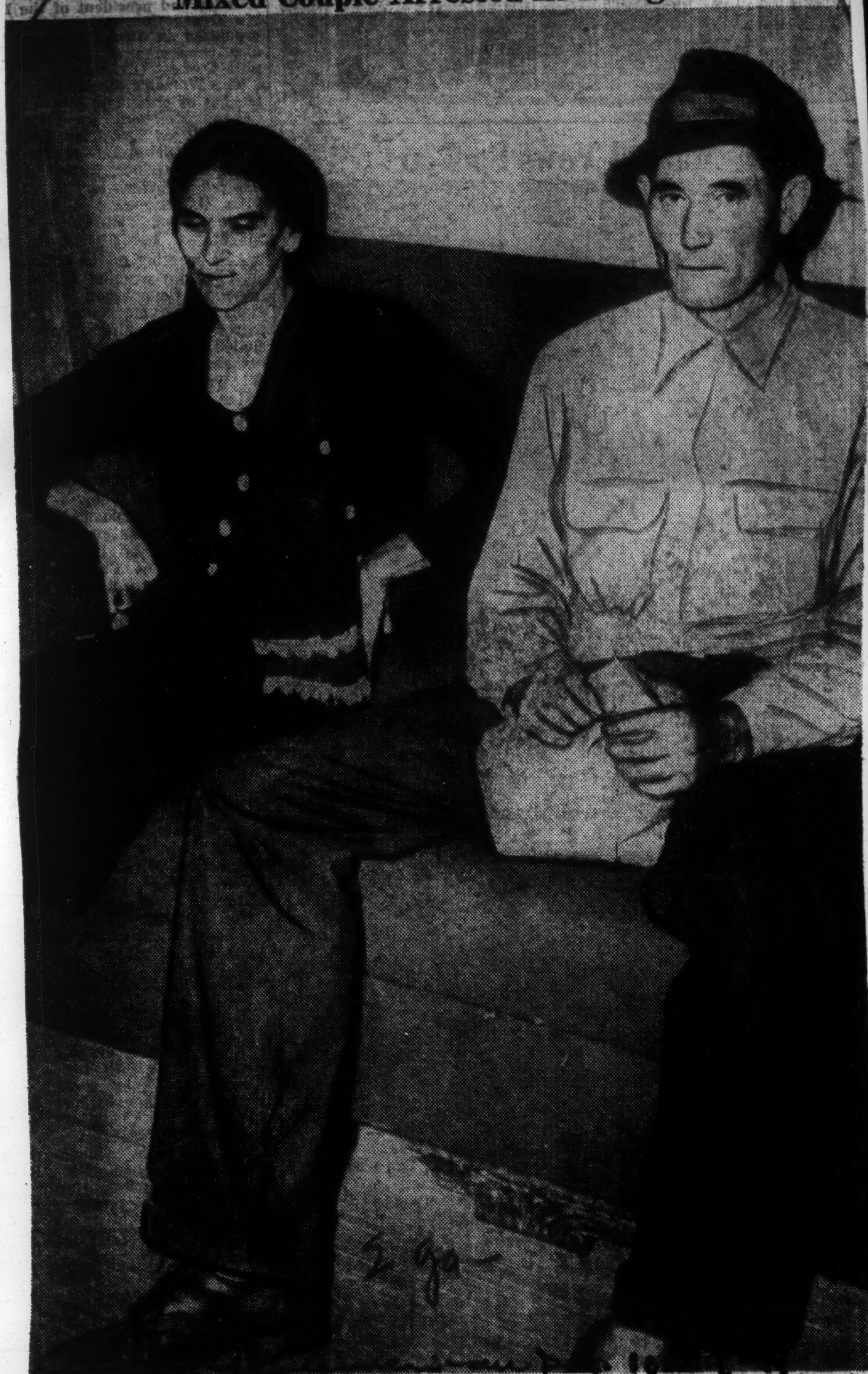
The half tragic-hal comical case started its snarled up course this fall, when the Whites' four children were barred from the "white" schools of Lowndes County because someone claimed they have Negro blood.

Mrs. White countered with a \$300,000 damage suit which was filed in Federal Court. She named as defendants, School Superintendent James Dewar and six board members. She had an ancestor who was a Cherokee Indian, Mrs. White declared in the suit.

County officials hit back by jailing the Whites. Miscegenation is the charge. They were released on \$500 bond, and must face trial next month in Lowndes County Superior Court.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Tillie Holderby, who stirred up the charges of mixed marriage against the Whites, has produced a petition in which neighbors claim Mrs. White has Negro blood.

Mixed Couple Arrested In Georgia



Mrs. George White (left) and her husband sit in Lowndes county jail in Valdosta, Ga., after their arrest on the charge of miscegenation (marriage between a white person and a colored person). She has filed suit in Federal Court charging their children were barred from county schools on grounds of having colored blood. She claims her ancestry is traceable to the Cherokee Indians. Warrants against the couple were sworn to by a member of the county board.

Mixed Marriages On Increase In Illinois

CHICAGO, Ill. — (NNPA) — The number of interracial marriages of colored and white persons in Cook county has been increasing steadily during the last decade according to John J. O'Brien, chief clerk of the county marriage license bureau.

Such marriages currently are taking place in the county at the rate of about 100 a year, O'Brien estimated. Before World War II, he said, such marriages were rare.

In nearly all of these cases, O'Brien said, a colored man marries a white woman. Seldom is a license issued for a colored woman to wed a white man.

Most of the colored men marrying white women are well dressed and appear prosperous, O'Brien added. Many of them are ex-service men whose wives were foreigners whom they met while serving overseas during World War II.

In many of these cases the couples have come to Chicago from other states to obtain licenses and be married.

There is nothing in Illinois law to prevent such marriages, O'Brien said. His clerks, he said, are instructed to issue the license if the couple qualifies under Illinois law and, if from another state, meets the marriage qualifications of that state.

One such marriage which took place recently was that of Reginald Major, 24, of 1368 E. 61st street, former student at the University of Chicago, and Miss Helen Gabriel, 20, of 4936 Blackstone avenue, former student at Roosevelt College.

The ceremony took place Aug. 3 in Meadville theological school at the University of Chicago. The couple came to the school asking aid in making arrangements for the marriage. officials of the school said.

200 Interracial Marriages Take Place in Chicago

Majority Involve White Women, Many From Foreign Countries; Men Usually 'Prosperous'

CHICAGO (NNPA)—The number of marriages between colored and white persons in Cook County has been increasing steadily during the last decade, John J. O'Brien, chief clerk of the county marriage license bureau, said last Monday.

Such marriages currently are taking place in the county at the rate of about 200 a year, O'Brien estimated. Before World War II, he said, such marriages were rare.

In nearly all of these cases, O'Brien said, a colored man marries a white woman. Seldom is a license issued for a colored woman to wed a white man.

Most Dress Well, Look Prosperous

Most of the colored men marrying white women are well-dressed and appear prosperous, O'Brien said. Many of them are ex-service men whose wives were foreigners whom they met while serving overseas during World War II.

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Court Orders Retrial of Case On Miscegenation

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 14 (AP)—Davis Knight's conviction on miscegenation charges was reversed by the Mississippi Supreme Court today. A new trial was ordered.

Knight was convicted by a Circuit Court jury of violating a State law which bans marriage between a white person and a person with "one eighth or more" African blood. The prosecution contended Knight's great-grandmother, Rachel Knight, was a Negro.

Quitman Roos, Knight's attorney, argued it had not been proved that the great-grandmother was a pure-blood Negro, which would have been necessary for Knight to have an eighth of Negro blood.

In an opinion written by Associate Justice Malcolm Montgomery, the court held that the "proof in this case does not establish beyond every reasonable doubt that the defendant had one eighth or more Negro blood."

Disinherited White Wife's Will

LOS ANGELES, June 7 (AP)—A Negro chauffeur is entitled to all the 90-year-old white wife's \$50,000 estate, his attorney says, even though she disinherited him in her will.

Thomas J. Griffith, the attorney, said yesterday that Allan L. G. Woods, 28, the Negro, plans to contest the document. It and a codicil were drafted before the marriage, Griffith pointed out.

And since Mrs. Woods, known as a traveler, lecturer and clubwoman, has no other relatives, the attorney added, her husband is entitled to the property under the California law of succession. Mrs. Woods, whose estate is estimated at more than \$50,000, died in 1945, some five months after her marriage to her chauffeur.

Her 1945 will, filed for probate yesterday, contained a codicil cancelling the original bequest of her personal effects to Mrs. Isabelle Nicholson, Brentwood, Calif., and \$500 to Jessie Bramette, a servant. The will was left in equal shares to Stanford University and the University of California.

Woods married Mrs. Adriana Eugenia Nicholson in one of the first interracial unions after the California Supreme Court held them legal.

At the time of the wedding, she said, reporters she wanted Woods to have her property.

White Woman Mail, Is Jailed

LOS ANGELES (ANP)—Clara L. Weir, 27-year-old resident of San Bernardino, Calif., was jailed here last week on a charge of "grand theft bunco." Weir, already married, has been engaged to a white woman named Ethel. The woman, Miss Ethel, said her would-be husband had sent her a picture of a white man, but when she arrived in Los Angeles, she found he was colored.

Racial Pair Used License

White Woman
Turned Down 2nd Time

LOS ANGELES (ANP)—The romantic aims of a 28-year-old chauffeur and his 90-year-old

white employer were halted again last week when the head of the license bureau here refused to issue them a marriage license.

Although Allen Lee Woods and his aged bride-to-be, Mrs. Adriana Eugenia Nicholson, came to the bureau with Mrs. Nicholson's attorney, her maid and a psychiatrist's affidavit saying that she was in her right mind, the license was refused them for the second time in two weeks.

Miss Rosamond Rice, head of the license bureau, refused the license pending an investigation by acting County Clerk W. G. Sharp.

Accompanied by Lawyer

Mrs. Nicholson came to the office in a wheel chair accompanied by her attorney, Lloyd F. Dunn, who was to take care of any legal troubles. After the second refusal he threatened legal action.

Also in the group was Mrs. Elizabeth Hollingsworth, the aged woman's maid. The maid and the bridegroom-to-be are named as heirs to Mrs. Nicholson's will.

Dunn had with him a letter signed by a psychiatrist, Dr. Henry C. Goff, stating that Mrs. Nicholson was of sound mind when he examined her Dec. 3. This letter referred to her condition at the time she made the will.

The group left the office and drove off in an expensive automobile owned by Mrs. Nicholson.

Ask Freedom From Husband

Wed Man to Save

Him From Jail

Baltimore, Md.
FINDS OTHER WIFE
Set 7-9-49
His California

Divorce Not Final

Intermarriage
WASHINGTON

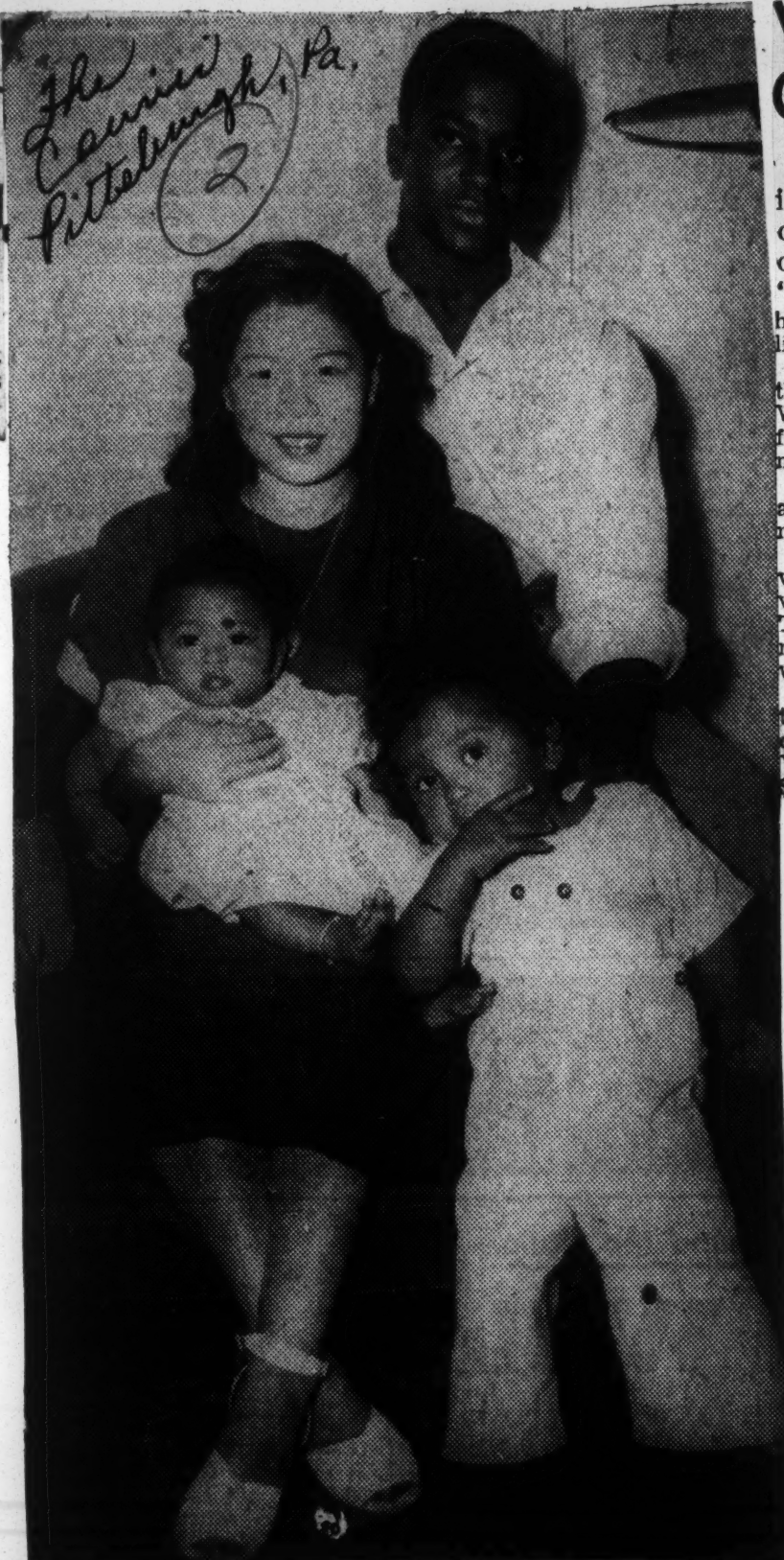
Although she married Harold Hallams, 2231 Bancroft Pl., N.W., to save him from conviction on a pandering charge, Mrs. Jean Munro Hallams, a 24-year-old white girl, filed suit for annulment this week.

Hallams, 28, and the young girl were married on Aug. 20, 1946, at 1628 Corcoran St., N.W., by the Rev. Ernest J. Green. The marriage caused pandering charges against Hallams to be dropped.

Both gave their correct race at the marriage license bureau — Jean, "white," and Harold, "colored."

As cause for the annulment petition, Mrs. Hallams declared that in April, 1949, she learned that Harold and Betty J. Hallams who supposedly were divorced in the Superior Court of Los Angeles on June 12, 1946, were not divorced. No final judgment had ever been entered.

She expresses the belief that under the circumstances she is entitled to have her marriage declared null and void.



HAPPY FAMILY—A happy family living in Beaufort, S. C., Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ford, were married in Shanghai, China. They have two children, Robert, twenty months, and Dina, four months. Mrs. Alonia Ford is a native of Shanghai, China, where she met her husband while he was on overseas duty. Mr. Ford is a marine, stationed at Paris Islands, S. C., in the recruiting depot.—Freeman Photo.

Wed For Cash, Cash Dwindles

LOS ANGELES — There is many a slip between the cup and the lip. The chauffeur who married a "wealthy" 90-year-old white here to inherit her fortune realizes that now.

Allen Lee Woods, husband of the late Mrs. Adrinna Eugenia Woods, will not get the "huge fortune." He might get \$10,000, minus legal fees.

The estate, reportedly valued at a quarter million dollars, is little more than \$20,000.

In an original will the money was to go to Stanford and the University of Southern California. That will was made before her marriage and the name of Woods was not included.

However, under California law, the husband is entitled to one-half of his widow's state. That means Woods might get \$10,000 of the \$20,000.

Miscegenation

Validity of Miscegenation Laws Up for Test in Calif. Annulment Suit

Federal, State Constitutions Involved;
Former GI Says Wife Denied Nevada Laws

By LAWRENCE F. LAMAR

LOS ANGELES — The validity of miscegenation laws throughout the Nation may be settled through an annulment suit set for a hearing on Nov. 28 in Superior Court in nearby Glendale, involving the Federal Constitution and those of two States.

Charles Cannon Jr., of Glendale, charges that his wife, the former Miss Leeta Angel Santos, married him in Las Vegas, Nev., on May 30, 1948, in defiance of Nevada laws, knowing he was a white man and she a colored woman.

Attorneys for Cannon charge further that Nevada laws prevent male adults from marrying under 21 years without the consent of at least one parent.

Cannon, at the time of his marriage, was 19 and was in the Army.

Charges Amended

Mr. Cannon's counsel, Hugh Goodwin of the firm of Maddox and Goodwin, demurred to the complaint filed last Sept. 6, and the action was dismissed.

The court upheld the complainant's petition to amend the charge, and the amended complaint was filed on Oct. 7.

Constitutional Issues

Mr. Goodwin, a graduate of Harvard University Law School, will raise these major Constitutional issues on behalf of Mr. Cannon:

1. The Declaration of Rights in the Nevada constitution states specifically:

"All men are by nature free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring and possessing property, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness."

2. The 14th Amendment of the Federal Constitution.

State Laws Repealed

The California constitution is involved because this State recently passed a law repealing its miscegenation statutes, making colored people free to marry anyone.

Mr. Cannon's brief makes no attempt to prove that his wife is a member of the colored race, and Mrs. Cannon, in her brief, has not admitted that she is not a white woman.

Miscegenation Case Unproved

One-Eighth Colored Blood Found Doubtful

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP) — Mississippi's miscegenation case involving Davis Knight, whose racial identity remains questionable, was sent back to the lower trial court by the State Supreme Court for another legal round.

In a unanimous ruling, the court said: "The proof in this case does not establish beyond every reasonable doubt that the defendant had one-eighth or more colored blood."

White Navy Vet

Knight, who fought in the last World War in the United States Navy as a white man, has been convicted and sentenced to five years in the State penitentiary for violating a law which prohibits persons of one-eighth colored blood from marrying white persons.

While battling in the lower court, the prosecution maintained that Knight was exactly one-eighth colored and had married a white woman in April, 1946.

Jury Evidence Films

On the presentation of evidence that his great-grandmother, Rachel Knight, was a full-blooded colored woman, Knight was indicted by the Jones County Grand Jury and later prosecuted.

It was brought out during the trial that his name had been traced back to Capt. Newt Knight, storied Civil War figure of the "Free State of Jones."

Chief witness for the prosecution, Capt. Tom Knight, a man well in his eighties, said he had seen the great-grandmother of the accused, when she was a child and that she had characteristics of a colored woman.

Other witnesses testified to the contrary, saying that the great-

grandmother had straight hair and had the appearance of being part Indian.

The State court did not touch on the constitutionality of the miscegenation statute. It is the intention of Attorney General Etheridge to argue this point should the case reach the United States Supreme Court.

Mixed Couple, Floored by JC, to Leave City

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—An interracial couple here, denied the right by a white landlord to live in the wife's apartment, last week decided to move out of the city on Jan. 31, 1950.

Kenneth Bazel, 21, a student at the University of Wisconsin, and his wife, the former Miss Sally Goodman, 21, made the decision after the landlord, Samuel Karp, agreed to extend their lease until the end of next January.

Karp, co-owner of King's Credit Clothiers, 1422 N. 12th St., gave the couple until Oct. 31 to move or be evicted.

Families Objected

Karp owns a 10-unit apartment building at 142 W. Vliet St., where he rented an apartment last July to three white girls. Two of them moved later.

The third, Miss Goodman, married the colored student who moved into her apartment. Karp said other families objected to the couple's presence in the building.

Store Picketed

The landlord's store and the apartment building was picketed by the Wisconsin Civil Rights Congress and the Young People's Progressive Party. They charged Karp with racial discrimination.

The Mayor's Commission on Human Rights interceded in the matter. Mr. Karp agreed to extend the lease and the couple decided to seek quarters outside the city.

TARD DAMERON and his American-born wife of Italian parentage, Mary, who will leave the United States for good October 1, to live in Paris, France. Prejudice is getting worse in this country but "everyone is equal in England and France," Dameron says. A musician, he intends to give up his American citizenship to become a citizen of France. (See story in Amusement section).

Suicide wife's strange farewell note

Oct. 8-27-49

A 32-year-old white woman who had three Negro husbands turned back on the third one Wednesday night when she shot herself in the bedroom of her home at Exposition Blvd.

"I am tired, no fun. I kill myself," police said Mrs. Elizabeth Daniels printed in the back of a note and left on her kitchen table before putting a bullet through her temple.

Her husband, Ernest Floyd Daniels, at her side, Mrs. Daniels died Thursday at the General hospital.

On the reverse of the cryptic note was written, "Everything I have I leave to Mamma and Papa," police said.

Before the shooting, Mrs. Daniels took her 10-year-old daughter to stay with friends in Watts. Then, according to police, she apparently

wrote the note to her husband, lay down on the bed and shot herself.

Her unconscious body was found by her husband at 7:57 p. m. as he returned from work.

Daniels said he came in through the kitchen, as was his custom, saw the note on the drainboard, read it, and rushed to the bedroom where he found his wife lying on her back, the gun at her side.

Police said fingerprints on the gun are presumably Mrs. Daniels, since it has definitely been ascertained they are not her husband's.

Daniels said he knew of no reason why his wife should kill herself.

George [unclear] note
Chicago

'We Are All Hybrids,' Says English Bishop

LONDON—"Racial intermixture" cannot be avoided, so "let us not be pessimistic, for we are all hybrids," declared the Right Rev. Dr. Barnes, Bishop of Birmingham, in the course of the Gallton Anniversary Lecture delivered before the British Eugenics Society in London.

Dr. Barnes who is considered one of the greatest scholars and progressive thinkers in the Church of England, shocked his audience by debunking the herrenvolk theory of "racial purity." Unsatisfactory results of mixed marriages are the product rather of social environment than of racial disharmony.

Basing his conclusion on years of study of mixed communities, the Bishop told his audience that: "At the beginning, racial mixture is usually unsatisfactory; it leads to social decay inasmuch as the impalpable things, such as the religious and moral strength that are of the highest value in a culture, tend at the outset to disappear."

But if economic conditions become satisfactory, if there are opportunities for social education and, more especially, if pressure towards wholesome living can be brought to bear, the future of a mixed race, as it becomes stable in its make-up, is by no means unpromising."

In support of his views, the Bishop cited the status of the Eurasians in India as "a mixture which has attained to some measure of stability" with good qualities of its own, and hopes well of the "New Negroes" of the United States—"New" in that, unlike the African Negro, the colored people in the USA have already acquired a substantial strain of European and Indian blood.

While the Bishop sees no biological danger in mixed marriages as such, he envisages the growth in big cities of Britain of what he called "plague spots" breeding moral contamination and social decay.

This did not only arise as between white and colored alliances, but also among Britishers and other so-called white races—Slavs and Latins.

There was no doubt, asserted Dr. Barnes, that grave social decay often appeared in places like seaports where races mixed. Marriage between Britons and members of the Slav (Poles) and Latin (Italians) races was sometimes unpopular, but from such alliances troublesome or degenerate children were not expected.

Speaking of the so-called Jewish problem of anti-Semitism—the Bishop made the audience laugh when he said: "I always remember a saying of my Cambridge tutor, himself partially of Jewish ancestry—a little Jewish blood is a good thing; too much is a mistake."

"One can hardly expect the Jews to accept the second part of this statement," added the Bishop, "which must not be taken too seriously. The first part expresses a widely held opinion."

There was no complaint about the best representatives of British and Chinese culture marrying, but added the Bishop, "In the seaports of China and other Eastern countries the offspring of European seamen and Chinese women often form a degraded element in the population. In British seaports the same is true of Chinese seamen and British women."

Of Indian peddlers who do house-to-house selling in British cities, the Bishop thinks that "If such immigration of low-grade Indians continues with present consequences we shall see the growth of Anglo-Indian centers of social disorder in many of the large cities." Finally, said Dr. Barnes: "Let us not be unduly alarmed. We are all hybrids already."

30 States Ban Mixed Marriages

(Courier Philadelphia Bureau)

PHILADELPHIA—Following a careful study of the racial marriage picture within the United States, The Courier has found that thirty of the forty-eight States have banning interracial marriage. Because we believe that tests should be made of these statutes, The Courier is setting out the bare facts of these laws before the public.

The survey has revealed that the basis for most of these statutes charges racial inferiority of Negroes as compared to whites and that one important result of the laws is that children born of a union between white and Negro bear an "illegitimate" classification.

In most of the States which ban intermarriage, even if a marriage has been obtained in a State where it is lawful to intermarry, the coming together of Negroes and whites as man and wife is a criminal offense, punishable by imprisonment. The law in most of the States also prevents the offspring of such marriages from inheriting from the father.

Strangely enough, the appellate courts have generally upheld these ordinances and statutes as legal. And they have been upheld on the insulting and damaging premise that Negroes are inferior to whites, and therefore should be confined—for the good of society—to their own "mental class." The Yale Law Review states that although this is the basis for declaring these statutes legal, courts have paid little attention to the scientific data which clearly show this premise to be false.

Nearly all anthropologists of any standing have repeatedly stated that there is no mental difference between races which are due to biological reasons. Any apparent differences, they say, have long ago disappeared for on the basis of environment and circumstances.

The second "reason" given by those declaring these statutes constitutional is that "Negroes are inherently more susceptible to diseases such as tuberculosis, pneumonia, malaria, influenza" and a number of other ailments. The laws against intermarriage, therefore, they say, are proper regulatory measures for the protection of the health of the community.

Scientists, of course, agree that this is entirely fallacious.

A third "reason" advanced by the backers of these statutes is that such interracial marriages take place only among "the lower" of society and are therefore likely to become a burden on the community. But all of the evidence indicates that this is entirely false, and that intermarriages occur most frequently in the educated groups.

The further "reason" advanced is that intermarriages expose the race and their progeny to social tensions; and invalidation of the race and increase animosity toward racial minorities.

Recently, the California Supreme Court, in the case of *Peres v. Lloyd*, by a 4-3 decision, declared unconstitutional the California law against intermarriage. The court based its decision on the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. It held that the legislation stratifying people by race warrants "not only the closest scrutiny of validity, but rather the closest scrutiny."

The California court found no evidence of the Negro's inferiority would justify infringement of equal protection.

California decision was based on facts and logic which the United States Supreme Court is bound to uphold. Most students believe that all that is necessary to set these State statutes aside is to attack their constitutionality.

against intermarriage aside is to attack our highest tribunal.

Such a test should and must be made. In checking the States having laws against intermarriage, it is surprising to note that a number of these States are in the South, where there are few Negroes. This is in contradiction of the generally held belief that these laws were largely confined to the Southern States.

Miscegenation

State	Marriages between whites and the following prohibited	Law
Alabama	Negro or descendent of a Negro to the third generation inclusive, though one ancestor of each generation was a white.	Parties each guilty of a felony
Arizona	Negroes, Mongolians, Malaysans, Hindus, Indians.	Null and void.
Arkansas	Negroes or Mulattoes.	Illegal and void.
California	Negroes, Mongolians, Malaysans or Mulattoes.	Illegal and void.
Colorado	Negroes or Mulatto.	Absolutely void. Misdemeanor.
Delaware	Negro or Mulatto.	Void. Misdemeanor
Florida	Any Negro, a person having more than or at least one-eighth Negro blood.	Utterly null and void. A felony.
Georgia	Negroes, Indians, Malaysans, Mongolians, Asiatic Indians, West Indians or Mulattoes.	Utterly void, null and void. A felony.
Idaho	Mongolians, Negroes or Mulattoes.	Illegal and void.
Indiana	Persons having one-eighth or more of Negro blood.	Absolutely void without any legal proceeding. A felony.
Kentucky	Negro or Mulatto.	Prohibited and declared void.
Louisiana	Negroes. Intermarriage of Indians and Negroes prohibited.	Have no effect and are null and void.
Maryland	Negroes, or a person of Negro descent to the third generation. Malaysans. Marriages of Negroes and Malaysans are also prohibited.	Void. Felony.
Mississippi	Negro, Mulatto, or Mongolian. Any person having one-eighth or more Negro or Mongolian blood.	Unlawful and void. Felony.
Missouri	Persons having one-eighth or more Negro blood. Mongolians.	Prohibited and declared absolutely void. Felony.
Montana	Negro or a person of Negro blood or in part Negro. Chinese person and Japanese person.	Utterly null and void.
Nebraska	Persons possessed of one-eighth or more Negro, Japanese, or Chinese blood.	Void.
Nevada	Any person of Ethiopian or black race, Malay or brown race, or Mongolian or yellow race.	Unlawful. Misdemeanor.
N. Carolina	Negro or Indian, or person of such descent to the third generation, or a Cherokee Indian of Robeson County and a Negro, or any persons of such descent to the third generation.	Void. Felony.
North Dakota	Negro or person having one-eighth or more Negro blood.	Void. Felony.
Oklahoma	Any person of African descent.	Unlawful and prohibited. Felony.
Oregon	Negro or Mongolian, or any person having one-fourth or more of Negro or Mongolian blood.	Prohibited. Felony
S. Carolina	Negroes, Indians, Mulattoes, or half-breeds.	Unlawful and prohibited. Misdemeanor.
South Dakota	Members of the African, Korean, Malayan, or Mongolian races.	Void. Felony.
Tennessee	Negroes, Mulattoes, or persons of mixed blood descended from a Negro to the third generation inclusive.	Prohibited and unlawful. Felony.

image license bureau in a wheelchair. They were refused a license. The third time, she was granted one. She presented a physician's statement certifying that she understood the step she was taking.

Texas	Africans or the descendants of Africans.	Null and void. Felony.
Utah	Negroes, Mongolians, Malaysians, Mulattoes, quadroons or octroons.	Void and prohibited.
Virginia	Colored persons. White can only marry a person with no other admixture of blood than white or one-sixteenth or less American Indian blood.	Void without any decree or legal process. Felony.
W. Virginia	Negroes.	Void. Misdemeanor
Wyoming	Negroes, Malaysians, Mongolians, and Mulattoes.	Illegal and void. Misdemeanor

Nine States formerly prohibited marriage between Negroes and whites, but changed the law in the following years: Iowa, 1851; Kansas, 1857; Maine, 1883; Massachusetts, 1840; Michigan, 1883; New Mexico, 1880; Ohio, 1867; Rhode Island, 1881; Washington, 1867.

**Woman Who Wed
Chauffeur Dies** The inter-racial marriage li-
cense issued to them was one of
the first after the California Su-
preme Court held last Oct. 1 that
such marriages were legal. Mrs.
Nicholson and Woods were mar-
ried Jan. 14. **5-31-31**
Twice Woods brought the well-
known Mrs. Nicholson to the mar-

not "with us."

An interesting case of recent date (told to me in secrecy by a former southern newspaperman) was that of an elected city official in a southern town. It was customary for the daily papers to print the picture of the bride's mother along with all such announcements. It was discovered that she was "a little too dark" to add any lustre to the occasion, so they printed the groom's mother instead, and further the bride's mother did not show up at the wedding. She was colored.

The greatest story in color line history was woven around the life of President Warren G. Harding. His middle name, Gamaliel, was said to have come from a Negro preacher. His wife's father did not speak to him for a period of five years when his daughter (Florence Kling) informed him of her marriage to Harding. He had heard Harding was colored. An Ohio college professor got out a small pamphlet on the genealogy of the Hardings, tracing it back to Negro origin. The books were collected by FBI agents and burned. There is but one copy now in existence: in a New York library under lock and key. It was never definitely proven that Harding was colored, but he did have colored relatives.

His grandfather, Garrison Harding, a Union army soldier, married a colored woman and several children were born to them. They inherited his property in Cincinnati. One of the sons, Cincinnati Harding, was a constant visitor at the White House during Harding's term. And there is on record in the old family Bible of the late Mrs. Thornton Wells of Chicago, a descendant of this group, affectionate letters from the Hardings on both the colored and white sides. The last is one from Mrs. Harding to Cincinnati stating that she "missed his visits very much since the death of Warren."

In the book, "Incredible Era," written some years ago by Samuel Hopkins Adams, reference is made to the color question arising in the Harding circle in early days when a blacksmith of the Harding clan killed a man for joking him a bit too roughly about his Negro background.

And so we watch for many more stories to come out of Mississippi when old family feuds begin to bubble and revenge is sought as in the present case of Davis Knight. Such nonsense as this case portrays will cease only when Mississippi becomes more civilized; say 100 years from now.

Where Color Is A Crime

Today, a thirty-two-year-old citizen of Mississippi, stands convicted of being a colored man in a Mississippi court of law and is being sentenced to serve five years in prison for marrying a white woman.

In the trial of Davis Knight of Ellisville, Miss., the state "proved" to the satisfaction of the court that he had at least one-eighth Negro blood and according to the laws of the state, a person with one-eighth Negro blood is considered a Negro.

To defend himself of the charge of being a Negro, the attorney for young Knight sought to prove that the latter had Indian blood. In Mississippi a person with Indian blood does not run afoul the law and one so endowed may be considered white. The defense attorney further argued that Knight was "inducted into the Navy at Bay Springs, Miss., in 1943, as a white man, left for training camp with a white group, served for three years as a white man and was discharged from the Navy in 1946, as a white man."

Let those Americans who charge that Negroes have no real grievances, who charge that Negro discrimination is so much propaganda, who charge that racism in the nation is of no importance, let them study this case. Let them read the proceedings of the trial of Davis Knight and consider the arguments of the lawyers for both sides.

The conviction of the defendant is being appealed to the Supreme Court of Mississippi and we hope that the case reaches the Supreme Court of the United States. The time has come for the high court to review these anti-Negro statutes which make a man criminal because of the color of his skin.

Some whites wonder why many Negroes are embittered, why they refuse to accept their place in the social order without protest. How indeed can a man respect himself or walk the world with dignity when he lives in a society that penalizes him for an accident of birth? We believe that Negroes have sacrificed and suffered with more forbearance and patience than any group in history. Liberal whites and Negroes today are determined that this oppression and humiliation of one tenth of America must come to an end.

Notes from a newsgirl's notebook: man, 28 calls wife, 90, "Pinocchio" at intimate times

A Tribune reporter Thomasina Ayers was sent out at deadline yesterday (Friday) to interview Mr. and Mrs. Allan Lee Gustard Woods, of 2294 W. 20th St., whose interracial marriage last Friday was the week's sensation. Woods is the 28-year-old erstwhile chauffeur of Mrs. Nicholson who is 90, white, and is reported to have quite a lot of money. Following are Miss Ayers' notes to the Tribune re-write desk:

"Interview chauffeur — 'Mommie' (he calls her that) was still upstairs—shabby-looking house... quite old... didn't look like 'Mommie' was rolling in wealth to me... cute little cocker spaniel dog that they call Woodie who is treated like a favored child and doesn't like company so much... house interior dark and old looking... only got to the reception hall... furniture needed dusting and papa was just getting up... said my visit was highly irregular but that since I was of his race he would let me in... classiest thing I saw was a set of golf clubs in one of those ultra expensive leather cases... after comment on case he informed me that he had a hat and shoes to match... seemed anxious to impress upon me that he was a devout Christian and told me that he and 'Mommie' had a morning prayer meeting in the house every day... about this time 'Mommie' must have decided it was time for prayer meeting cause a series of loud knocks came down the side of the wall... he said that he would answer her and got up and returned the knocks (on the wall, if you please)... he's been taking care of 'Mommie' for 7 years (ever since she had a stroke in 1944)... he's been married once before... 4 generations of relatives in Yakima, Wash., and claims 3,000 relatives... was a merchant marine for 11 years... has been a door to door preacher (doesn't believe in the formality of

ness... says they married because 'Mommie' doesn't think folks would give him all she's leaving if it wasn't as legal as could be... Christmas tree still up in the house—he's terribly busy... they got a colored maid whom he described as being young, redheaded and beautiful but rather stupid... they've also had white maids. They've received loads of letters of congratulation from all over the country... he calls 'Mommie' 'Pinocchio' in their more personal moments... seems to accept marriage as a perfectly grand business venture... he's short, dark, brown-skinned, rather pleasant... says he used to saddle as a kid (looks kinda like the guys around the Dunbar.)



Mildred Smith and William Prince. **Miscegenation**

With "Forward the Heart," his first play, Bernard Reines tackles a controversial theme that might well have defeated a more experienced playwright, and he comes off with a sort of moral victory. This play about a blind soldier who falls in love with a Negro housemaid may be ultimately unsatisfactory as a drama, but at least Reines has presented his potentially pyrotechnical case with complete honesty and dignity and no little eloquence.

At the start the blind David Gibbs (William Prince) is painfully attempting to adjust himself to a new dark world in the familiar surroundings of his mother's suburban home. It is the maid Julie (Mildred Joanne Smith) who gives him understanding and companionship where his mother fails. His discovery that the girl with whom he is falling in love is a Negro provokes a momentary revulsion but, with the growing awareness of their mutual isolation, David realizes that he

gent performances, particularly those of Miss Smith and William Prince in the most demanding roles. (FORWARD THE HEART: Theater Enterprises, Inc., and Leon J. Bronesky, producers. Peter Frie, director. Perry Watkins, sets.) and Julie, as man and wife, can offer each other a fulfilled existence. On stage, society's implacable opposition to their marriage is expressed, emotionally, by David's otherwise practicing liberal mother and, realistically, by his equally right-thinking uncle (Harry Ben- nister). But aside from adding further discussion to a play already inclined toward duologues, these two neither contribute very much to the dramatic conflict nor prompt a clear-cut conclusion. That all four characters appear to be real people rather than illustrations for a thesis is due in good part to the intelli-

Miss. Gov. Refuses to Pardon Man Given 5 Yrs. For Marrying White Girl

(Special to The Courier)

JACKSON, Miss. — Dixiecrat Governor Fielding L. Wright Tuesday turned thumbs down on pleas that he pardon 32-year-old David Knight of Jones County, recently convicted and sentenced to a five-year penitentiary term for marrying a white woman.

Knight, a World War II veteran who served in the armed forces as a white man, was charged with violating Mississippi's miscegenation law, which is inconsistent in principal with the actual conditions existing in that State in view of countless clandestine "after dark" social equality affairs pursued by whites.

The war veteran has appealed to the State Supreme Court. His attorney has intimated that the case may be taken to the United States Supreme Court—a step in the direction of outlawing the shameful prohibition of denying people the right to wed mates of their own choice.

Governor Wright disclosed that he had received a deluge of telegrams and telephone calls from many parts of the country and from as far north as Ontario, Canada, urging the pardon for Knight.

GOVERNOR UNMOVED

The governor indicated, however, that he was unmoved by the appeals. He said he felt it his duty to "uphold" the State law in the case.

Knight was married to Junie Lee Spradley, a white farm girl, by Ellisville, Miss., Mayor J. M. Powell in the city hall there on April 6, 1946. They have no children.

Knight claimed Indian ancestry during the trial proceedings but an all-white Jones County jury believed State testimony which traced his lineage to one Rachel Knight, said to have been a colored man.

Council Okeys Mixed Matings

British Unit Holds

Pattern Inevitable MISSISSIPPI HIT

Race Superiority Myth Outdated, Body Argues

LONDON — "Miscegenation, far from being a crime, will help to usher in the true brotherhood of man."

Thus the staid, State-sponsored National Marriage Guidance Council forecasts that the future will bring wide-spread and ultimately universal intermarriage between peoples of all colors.

The forecast was made by the council in assailing the five-year sentence imposed by a court in Mississippi on a World War II veteran with a small percentage of "colored" blood, who had married a white woman.

Human Race of One
The council's bulletin, "The human race is one. That is not simply a concept. It is a biological fact. Men and women of all colors and races are able to join in producing offspring. They belong to the same species."

"In these days, as we move reluctantly but relentlessly toward internationalism, this fact is being forced upon us."

"The old barriers of time and space are being swept away, and frontiers are melting to people the earth with an increasingly cosmopolitan community."

Superior Race Myth Dying

"The tacit assumptions that the West is necessarily more cultured than the East, that the white man is inherently superior to the black or brown or yellow, may be dying hard; but nevertheless, their days are numbered."

Miscegenation should not be forced, but the changing attitude toward mixed marriage should be allowed to follow its natural course, the council warned.

3 Hazards to Consider
It stated that, at present, there

Miscegenation Cases

are three specific hazards to it. These, it set forth, are:

1. The psychological differences of racial attitudes to be contended with in a relationship as close as that of husband and wife.
2. The fact that there is no social situation in which both partners are equally at home imposes special tensions upon the home.
3. The likelihood that the children of a mixed pair will suffer some degree of social ostracism.

Strong Character Advised

The council advised, "Until these strains have been eased, it were well that mixed marriages should take place only between those with great resources of character and a strong and clear sense of vocation."

"There are such men and women, and they are unobtrusively beating out a pioneer path," the article noted, adding:

"But there are mountains of prejudice still to remove, and only the undeniable witness of indisputably successful interracial marriages will remove them."

The purpose of the National Marriage Guidance Council, which has branches all over Britain and which was set up by the Government in 1947, is to give advice to married couples and try to save weakening partnerships from the divorce courts.



DAVIS KNIGHT
Loins and law.

MISSISSIPPI

The Children's Children

Davis Knight had lived in Mississippi all of his 23 years, except for three years in the Navy. He married blonde blue-eyed Junie Lee Spradley and farmed a poor piece of land. One night the county police arrested him. Knight was a Negro, they said. Junie Lee was white. In Mississippi that kind of marrying was against the law.

Knight said they were wrong. But a relative, irked by an old family feud, had dug up Davis Knight's genealogy. His great-grandfather had been Cap'n Newt Knight, who deserted the Confederate Army and set up "The Free State of Jones" in Jones County. Cap'n Newt had had children by Rachel, a Negro slave girl. Rachel was Davis Knight's great-grandmother.

Through succeeding generations the Knights had married white men or women. Davis Knight's own parents had not known of the Negro strain in their ancestry. The story the relative dug up would affect a number of other families in the neighborhood, all sprung from the loins of Cap'n Newt and Rachel. Last week a court in Ellisville convicted Knight's great-grandson of miscegenation, sentenced him to five years in jail.

May Reveal Many With Skeletons

ELLISVILLE, Miss. —

Skeletons in the ancestral closets of many southern white families gibbered and clattered their ancient dry bones together this week in fear and trembling as Davis Knight, 23-year old ex-Navy veteran who was sentenced last week to 5 years in the state penitentiary here for marrying a white woman, was released on bond of \$2,500 pending an appeal of his conviction.

Knight, whose family had lived as white for three generations in the backwoods Mississippi community of Soso, was inducted into the Navy as a white man, and served 3 years before returning to his home community, to take up his life again as a white man. In April, 1946 he married his childhood sweetheart, Junie Lee Spradley, white farm girl.

Family spite-work and a clash with a local merchant are believed to have set in motion the rumors that Knight's grandmother, one Rachel Jones, was a Negro a few months ago, which led to his arrest, trial and conviction of violating the state miscegenation law.

The Mississippi law expressly forbids the marriage of white persons and persons "of the Negro or Mongoloid races." It further defines as a Negro any person having one-eighth or more of colored blood.

In filing for an appeal of the sentence, Quitman Ross, attorney for Knight, has announced that he will test the constitutionality of the state miscegenation law. What is disturbing many white families of the old south is that in making such a test the historic admixture of blood in some of the outstanding southern families may come in for an airing.

Governors, senators, bishops and leading business men all over the south have been wont in the past to explain their swarthy complexions by a proud boast of "Indian blood," which is most southern states entitles them to be officially classed as white men, just as young Knight, his parents and his grandparents have been classed for more than 70 years. Whispers and rumors of the presence of colored blood in families in Mississippi, Louisiana, Virginia and South Carolina have in the past been the cause of duels and law-suits.

The late Louisiana Governor Huey "Kingfish" Long is reported to have said once when challenged about his own ancestry that "he could entertain at dinner in his own dining room all the men of pure white blood in the state of Louisiana—and I've got only six chairs."

First families of Virginia around the Richmond capitol were stirred a few years ago by the publication of a book of genealogy of the leading Virginia families by John Powell, noted pianist and himself a Virginia aristocrat, it which he demonstrated that many of the state's political and social leaders were known to have Negro blood in their veins.

It is reported that a strong effort is being made by a number of leading Mississippi "big wigs" seeking to have the Knight case thrown out of court, and to arrange for Davis Knight to skip his bond and leave the state with his white wife, so that the white community of the state will be saved from the embarrassment of having their ancestry paraded before the court to test a true definition of "What is a white man."

A LOT OF BUNK ABOUT BLOOD

Afro American
Down in Mississippi a 23-year-old Navy veteran, Davis Knight, has been convicted of miscegenation (sexual immorality) because he married and lived with a woman called white. *Baltimore Maryland*

The Mississippi law bars marriage between white persons and those having one-eighth or more Negro blood.

Knight's defense is that he does not have one-eighth colored blood even though his great grandmother was colored.

That's a heck of a defense for anybody to make in a civilized land like this.

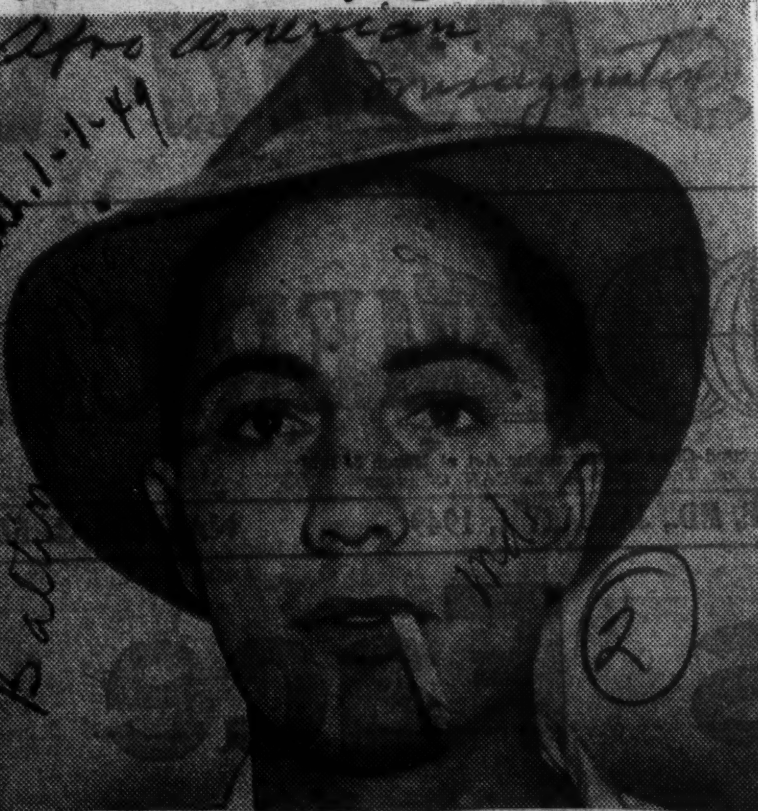
Every lawyer knows that Mississippi's law banning inter-marriage between the races is unconstitutional. The Constitution expressly states that no State may make or enforce any law discriminating against citizens on the ground of color. *Set 1-1-49*

We have been trying for 10 years in this section of the country that the AFRO serves to find any colored and white people who want to inter-marry in violation of State laws so that we can make a test case.

We thought that we had such a case two or three years ago in Annapolis, and again in Richmond, Va., but when the AFRO announced that if the State arrested the persons involved, the AFRO would defend and make a test case out of the matter, the State quickly withdrew.

If this Navy veteran has any courage he will say nothing about his race but ask the NAACP to intervene and test the constitutionality of the Mississippi law. We can tell him now that he will win it.

Jailed for Marrying White Girl



Davis Knight, 32, is shown in jail in Ellisville, Miss., where he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for marrying Junie Lee Spradley, a white girl. The court said they traced Mr. Knight's ancestry and found he is part colored. The great-grandson of Capt. Newt Knight, who seceded from the State of Mississippi during the Civil War, setting up his own little community, Mr. Knight said he would appeal his case to the highest court in Mississippi. His defense lawyer claims Mr. Knight is part Indian, not colored. *Set 1-1-49*

Giving Up U.S. Citizenship to Get Away From Prejudice

He said he got the idea of becoming a citizen of France more than two years ago, but he did not say specifically what first gave him the idea.



...musician of Cleveland, and his wife, an American-born Italian. In October ... to become citizens of France where he will open a music school.

JIM CROW LOSES A VICTIM:

Musician to Renounce Citizenship in U. S.

NEW YORK, N.Y. (NNPA)—Todd Cameron, 32-year-old musician of Cleveland, said on his arrival here from Paris last Wednesday that he will renounce his American citizenship next Oct. 1 and go back to France with his Italian wife and become a French citizen.

Cameron said racial prejudice in the United States was the principal reason for his making such a move.

He did not state any specific instances of prejudice which had influenced his decision, but said he

wanted to live in a country like France where there is "equality, and no prejudice."

The Cleveland musician, son of Mrs. Ruth Cameron of Cleveland, said he has already informed his mother of his decision and that

she is glad that he has found "a place of freedom in the world."

A piano player and a composer-arranger, Cameron is married to a pretty American-born Italian woman who also will go to France with him to become a citizen there. Married a year and a half, they have no children.

Cameron went to Europe on May 5 and played in London and in Paris. He is generally credited with being the first composer to write "Doo" music. Two of his best-known works are "The Squirrel" and "Good Bait."

In America, he headed an 18-piece recording band for Capital Records. He said he will dissolve the band before going to Paris.

Cameron said he will hold no regrets about renouncing his American citizenship. In France, he said, he will open a music school and teach "progressive music."

Miscegenation (Paul Robeson, Jr.)

The senior Robesons and the groom arrived first, and were met by a score or more reporters and photographers, who demanded that they be admitted to cover the wedding. *Lab. 6-25-49*

The towering Robeson glared at them and snapped a vigorous "No." When reporters persisted, he delivered a tirade against "the lies and distortions of the sensational so-called democratic press," and repeated his refusal. These sentiments were echoed later by Mrs. Robeson, who escorted out of the apartment three women reporters.

"This is a private, family wedding," she declared, "if any pictures are taken it will be in spite of everything we can do to prevent it." *Lab. 6-25-49*

She suggested that the cameramen take pictures of the young couple after the ceremony at the Rockland Palace, where Robeson was to be welcomed back to America by the Council on African Affairs later in the day.

During Robeson's first tilt with the press, the bride arrived with her mother, Mrs. Rae Greenberg of Forest Hills, and her brother, Harold. The absence of the bride's father, Jack B. Greenberg, was not explained.

The young couple was wed with the reading of a combination of Protestant and Jewish rituals, from which the word "obey" was deleted.

A curious crowd of New Yorkers of all races crowded about the entrance to Reverend Darr's apartment, and newspaper cameramen and reporters lined the halls as the wedding party left. Two uniformed police officers escorted the couple to their waiting car.

The bride was hatless, and wore a silk print dress and short white coat, while young Paul, wearing glasses, was dressed in a blue business suit.

His father smiled as he told the press, "This is a simple wedding of two young people. It would cause no excitement in the Soviet."

In response to inquiry as to where the young couple would spend their honeymoon, the father answered, "I haven't the remotest idea." *Lab. 6-25-49*

Like the Robesons, Mrs. Greenberg and her son refused to answer any of the questions shot at them by the press, and refused to pose for pictures. Flash bulbs flared as young Paul and his bride got into the car with Mrs. Robeson and Mrs. Greenberg. Youngsters in the crowd cheered and gave the "wolf whistle."

After Robeson, Sr., entered a second taxi with the bride's brother, a daily photographer opened the

other door of the cab to take a photograph. Brandishing his fist, Robeson stepped out. At that point a policeman moved between and Robeson got back into the taxi. In an obvious reference to Russia, he said: "That's why I love it so."

Reverend Darr reported to newspaper men later that all those in attendance at the ceremony seemed happy. He said he felt it would have been wiser if the Robesons had quietly permitted newspaper men time for pictures and interviews. Robeson, Sr., and Mrs. Greenberg were the official witnesses.

Later attempts to telephone the Greenberg residence in Forest Hills were of no avail as someone there simply removed the telephone from the hook without speaking.

The bridal party went directly to the Rockland Palace rally, where 5,000 people cheered them as they entered. The bride and groom sat in an upper tier box, where young Paul peeled off his coat because of the heat, and his bride fanned herself with a program.

They listened and applauded as the senior Robeson made a vigorous appeal for world peace and freedom and equality for all peoples of the earth.

His speech had a pro-Russian slant, and an appeal for support of the Progressive Party of America. The capacity audience cheered and whistled with wild enthusiasm throughout his address.

Young Robeson and his bride left quietly before the end of the rally, and sped off on their honeymoon. It is believed that they went to a private estate in Maine.

Young Robeson Plans to Marry White Schoolmate

NEW YORK (AP) — Paul Robeson, Jr., 21, son of the famous Negro singer, took out a license to marry Marilyn Paula Greenberg, 21, a white Cornell University graduate.

Robeson, an electrical engineer also is a graduate of Cornell, where he was a star athlete. His father was an All-America football player at Rutgers.

Mrs. Rae Greenberg, mother of the bride-to-be, signed a certificate of consent for her daughter's marriage.

ROBESON ROWS

WITH PRESS AT SON'S WEDDING

The Examiner
Singer Swings on Cameraman; Berates U. S. Newspapers
Los Angeles Calif.

(Photos on Page 2)
NEW YORK, June 19.—

The wedding of Paul Robeson Jr. to Marilyn Paula Greenberg of Forest Hills was enlivened today when his father took a swing at a cameraman who attempted to take pictures of the couple.

The senior Robeson, Negro singer and ardent Communist supporter, swung at a New York Mirror photographer who ignored his declaration that he "didn't want any pictures taken."

Robeson's punch missed and the photographer kept taking pictures.

CROWD BOOS—

A crowd of several hundred persons gathered outside the apartment house where the 10-minute ceremony was performed by a Congregationalist minister.

Some in the crowd booed as the wedding party left.

The groom's father said as the party entered taxis after the ceremony:

"This marriage would not have caused any excitement in the Soviet Union."

Young Robeson, a 21-year-old electrical engineer, met his white bride, also 21, at Cornell University, where he was on football and track teams.

The bridegroom arrived with his parents 20 minutes ahead of time at the apartment of the clergyman, the Rev. John Whit-tier Darr Jr.

WAVES FIST—

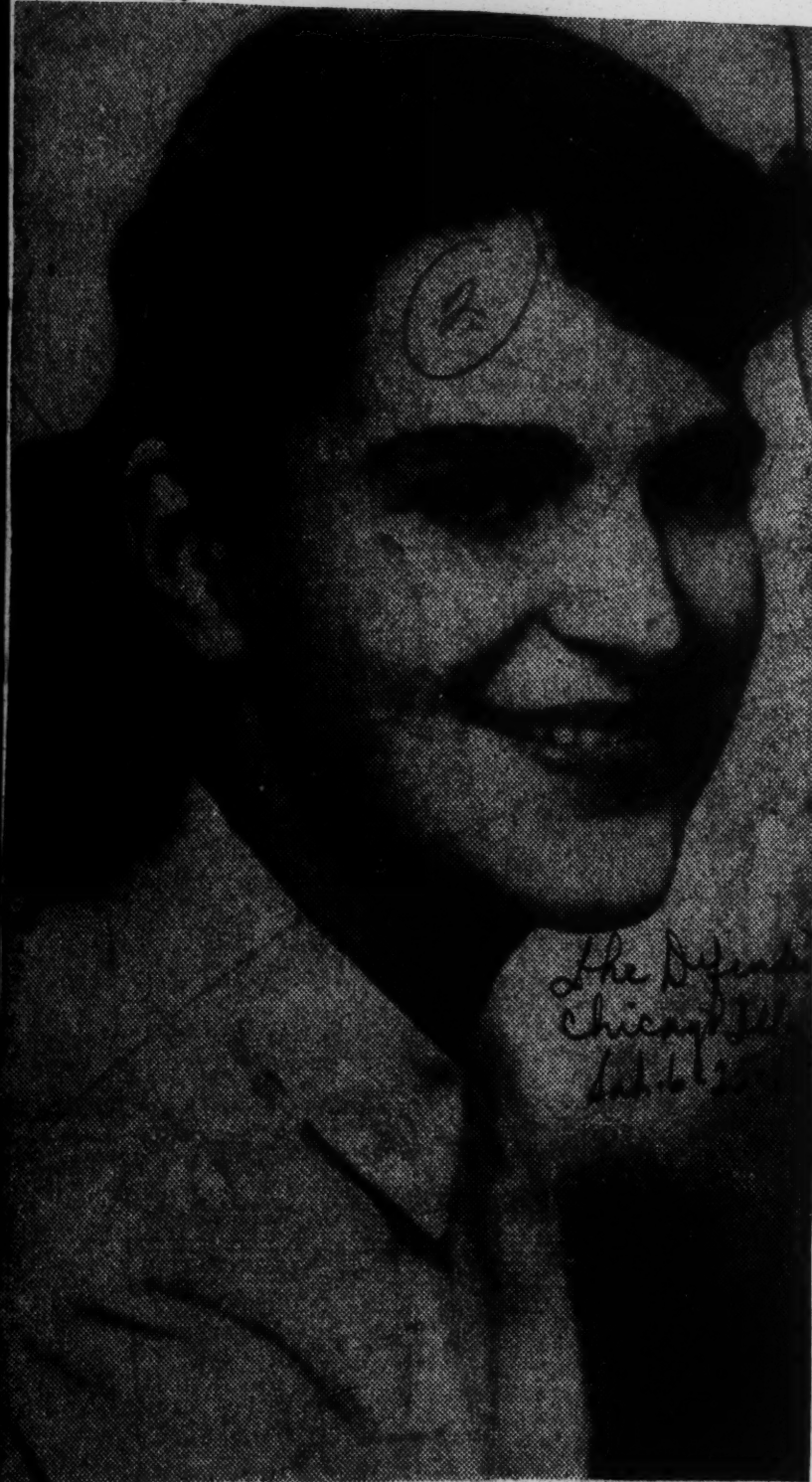
The elder Robeson paused and faced a group of photographers. He said in a deep voice:

"I have the greatest contempt for the democratic press and there is something within me which keeps me from breaking your cameras over your heads."

While his son ducked questions, Robeson Sr. snarled: "I have the greatest contempt for the democratic press." After the wedding he took a swing at Carl Prince, Daily Mirror photographer who had opened the door of his car. He was restrained by police while the crowd boomed.

Robeson stepped out the other side of the cab, shook his fist at the photographer and tried to reach him. *Married: PAUL ROBESON JR., 21, foot ball and track star and son of the famous Negro singer, took out a license to marry MARILYN PAULA GREENBERG, 21, white, of Forest Hills, in New York June 19. Banned from the ceremony, reporters and photographers clustered around the cars of the bridal party as they arrived at the minister's residence.*

It is my intention to block off the couple to prevent you from making pictures of them. Then he went into the apartment house. After the ceremony when the bride and groom—she apparently near tears and he tight-lipped—had left the scene, the elder Robeson got into another taxicab. As a photographer tried to snap his picture through the cab party as they arrived at the minister's residence.



MRS. PAUL ROBESON, JR.

Robeson, Press Battle As Son Takes Bride

Defender
By LILLIAN SCOTT
NEW YORK — Paul Robeson, Jr., and Marilyn Paula Greenberg became man and wife Sunday in a simple ceremony that was virtually overshadowed by a running battle between reporters and photographers and his internationally famous father, Paul Robeson, Sr.
The young couple, long-time friends, were married by the Rev. John Darr, white, at the latter's 107th street apartment.



N. Y. Daily News

The Robesons: Father threw a punch



PAUL ROBESON'S SON WEDS CORNELL U SWEETHEART

Senior Robeson Would Break Cameras Over Heads of Photographers Who Joined Crowd During Ceremony

NEW YORK, June 25T (Special)—Paul Robeson, J., the 21-year-old son of the noted actor and singer, took out a license here last Friday, and was married Sunday to Miss Marilyn Paula Greenberg, his white 21-year-old Cornell University graduate sweetheart. Roberson also, is a graduate of Cornell where he was a star athlete.

The couple was married by the Rev. John W. Darr, J. of the Congregational faith, and who also is white.

Before the wedding, Mrs. Rae Grssnberg, mother of the bride, signed a certificate of consent to her daughter's mar-



the progressive people, the people of the future of this world. The meeting was sponsored by the Council on African Affairs, which has been described by Attorney General Tom Clark as subversive.

riage (as a gesture of making known her whole-hearted approval). Roberson listed his occupation as elictrical engineer. Young Roberson's father returned from a tour of Europe last Thursday. His trip included Soviet Russia, where he said he was very well received.

Robeson, who graduated from Cornell only this month, and Miss Greenberg, were classmates at the university. She, graduating ahead of him.

Robeson was a star high jumper for the university's track team. He played half-back and defensive end on the football team. His father before him, was an All-American end at Rutgers University a generation ago.

Mrs. Eslanda Robeson, mother of the young track star, said her son and Miss Greenberg had been "in love for years." They met as college freshmen, she added.

"We are awfully glad to get a daughter," she continued, describing her son as an only child, and her daughter-in-law as "a darling."

Despite all effort of secrecy and that the wedding ceremony be confined to only members of the respective families, a crowd of several hundred persons gathered outside the apartment house building where the ceremony was being held. The ceremony lasted but 10 minutes.

The bridegroom's father told reporters, as the couple entered taxis following the cceremony: "This marriage would not have caused any excitement in the Soviet Union." He then paused and faced a group of photographers, saying slowly and in the deepbaritone voice that has characterized him as one of the world's greatest singers: "I have the greatest contempt for the democratic press, and there is something within me

that keeps me from breaking your cameras over your heads. It is my intention to block off the couple to prevent you making pictures of them."

Young Mrs. Robeson majored in psychology at Cornell. She has been active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the American Youth for Democracy organization. *Sal. 6-25-49*

The senior Robeson said Sunday night, he would "defy any part of an insolent America to challenge my Americanism." He made the statement during an attack against discrimination at a "Welcome Home" rally following his tour of Europe and the Soviet Union. The singer told 3,500 persons: "I love this Soviet people more than any other nation because of their suffering and sacrifices for us, the Negro people."

Young Robeson and Bride



Associated Press WIREPHOTO
WEDDING DAY—Paul Robeson, jr., son of the Negro baritone, and his bride, the former Marilyn Paula Greenberg, leave the apartment of Congregationalist minister after their wedding yesterday in New York. Young Robeson, an electrical engineer, and his bride met at Cornell University, where he was a member of football and track teams. Both are 21.

Robeson, Jr., Married to White Girl

New York, June 19 (P).—Paul

was performed by a Congregationalist minister. Some boos as the wedding party left the building. *Mon. 6-20-49*

The groom's father told reporters as the party entered taxis after the ceremony:

"This marriage would not have caused any excitement in the Soviet Union."

Young Robeson, A 21-year-old electrical engineer, met his bride at Cornell University where he starred on the football and track teams.

Young Mrs. Robeson majored in psychology at Cornell. She has been active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the American Youth for Democracy.

Contempt For Press

Outside the apartment house of the clergyman, the Rev. John Whittier Darr, jr., the elder Robeson paused and faced a group of photographers.

"I have the greatest contempt for the democratic press," he said, "and there is something within me which keeps me from breaking your cameras over your heads. It is my intention to block off the couple to prevent you from making pictures of them."

The bride's mother, Mrs. Rae Greensberg, and a brother attended the wedding. The bride's father, Jack B. Greenberg, was not present.

Threatens Cameraman

When the bride and groom had left, the elder Robeson got into another taxi.

As a photographer tried to snap his picture through the cab window, Robeson stepped out the other side of the cab, shook his fist at the photographer and tried to reach him.

The crowd was too thick for Robeson to move far, and a policeman urged him back into the cab.

"Now you know why I feel this way about this country," the singer shouted.

As another photographer approached the moving cab, Robeson told him: "I'll take you on, too."

Robeson, jr., son of the Negro baritone, was married today to Marilyn Paula Greenberg, 21-year-old white girl. *Washington, D.C.*

A crowd of several hundred persons gathered outside the apartment house where the ceremony

Honeymoon On After Hectic Robeson Rites

The Examiner Los Angeles Calif. June 21-49
NEW YORK, June 20 (Special to Los Angeles Examiner)—Paul Robeson Jr. and his bride today were on their honeymoon after a hectic wedding marred by the elder Robeson menacing cameramen with his fist and announcing his "love" for Russia.

The pro-Communist Negro baritone tried to keep cameramen from taking pictures of his son and the latter's bride, Marilyn Greenberg, 21-year-old white girl. *June 6-21-49*

The concert singer first tangled with photographers as they asked when they could take pictures of the bride and groom. Robeson snarled:

"I have the greatest contempt for the democratic press and something within me keeps me from smashing your cameras over your heads."

"This wedding would have caused no particular excitement in the Soviet Union," he added.

A photographer tried to get a picture of the elder Paul Robeson as they entered a cab with the mother of the bride, Mrs. Rae Greenberg, of Forest Hill, Queens. *June 6-21-49*

The singer hopped out and tried to throw a punch at him. A policeman stepped between them.

Later in the day, at a rally at Rockland Palace, New York, to welcome Robeson home after his recent concert tour of Russia and Europe, the singer delivered a 90-minute harangue in which he boasted of his "love" for Russia.

"Yes," he said, "I love the Soviet people more than any other nation."

Singer's son gets license to wed Cornell coed

New York, June 17 (P).—Paul Robeson, jr., 21-year-old son of the Negro singer, took out a license today to marry Marilyn Paula Greenberg, a white, 21-year-old Cornell University graduate.

Robeson also is a graduate of Cornell, where he was a star athlete. *The Past*

The license application said the marriage is scheduled for Sunday, with the Rev. John W. Darr, jr., officiating. *Washington* Mrs. Rae Greenberg, mother of

Robeson's Son Engaged



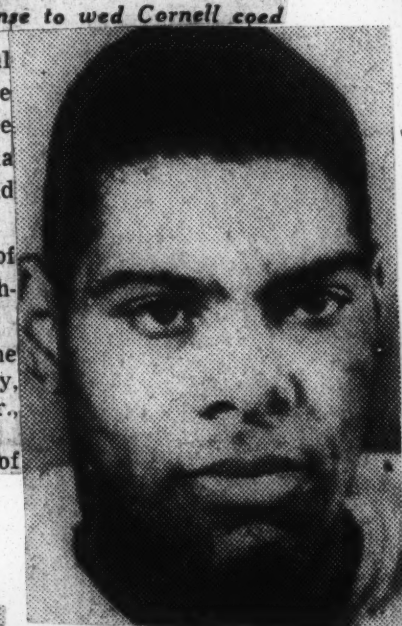
MARYLIN GREENBERG

the bride-to-be, signed a certificate of consent. *Sat. 6-18-49*

Robeson listed his occupation as electrical engineer. His father returned yesterday from a tour of Europe, including Soviet Russia, where he said he was warmly welcomed. *D.C.*

The Rev. Mr. Darr said Miss Greenberg attended Cornell with Robeson but graduated ahead of him. He graduated this month.

Young Robeson was a star high jumper. He played halfback and defensive end on the Cornell football team.



Associated Press WIREPHOTO
PAUL ROBESON, JR.

Robeson Jr. Obtains License to Wed White College Girl

NEW YORK, June 17 (P).—Paul Robeson Jr., 21, son of the Negro singer, took out a license today to marry Marilyn Paula Greenberg, a white, 21, Cornell University graduate. Robeson also is a graduate of the bride-to-be, signed a certificate of consent for her daughter's marriage. *Sat. 6-18-49* Young Robeson was a star high jumper on the Cornell track team. Young Robeson's mother, Es-

Robeson Challenges Photogs

Journal & Guide, Norfolk, Va.



Sat. 7-2-49

This New England News Service photo by Arnold DeMille shows Paul Robeson, Sr., as he angrily challenged photographers who sought to cover the recent New York wedding of his son, Paul, Jr., to Marilyn Paul Greenberg.

Scene above took place just outside of the 107th street apartment of the Rev. John Darr, Congregationalist clergyman, who united the interracial couple. (NENS Staff Photo By Arnold DeMille).

ROBESON'S SON MARRIED
New York Times
 Common at Minister's House
 Links Bridegroom's Father
 Paul Robeson Jr., 21-year-old son of the Negro singer, was married yesterday afternoon to Marilyn Paula Greenberg, also 21, of 105-26 Sixty-fifth Road, Forest Hills, Queens, whom he met as a student at Cornell University.
 A private, ten-minute ceremony was conducted in the living room of the fifth-floor walk-up apartment of the Rev. John Whittier Darr Jr., Congregationalist minister, at 200 West 107th Street.

A crowd of several hundred persons, some of whom booed, gathered outside as the bridal couple, the bridegroom's parents, and the bride's mother and brother, drove away. *6-30-49*
 The elder Mr. Robeson, obviously resentful of the curiosity created by the inter-racial nature of the events, said: "This marriage would not have caused any excitement in the Soviet Union."

'She's a Darling,' Mrs. Robeson Says of Junior's Socialite Bride

Mrs. Robeson said after the ceremony that the couple will go to the Robeson home in Connecticut to live until other arrangements are made. Immediately after the ceremony, the couple attended the rally for their father and father-in-law.
 At the Rockland Palace he sat with his arm around his bride and refused all attempts by reporters to draw him into conversation. *The Daily Mirror*
 Robeson's bride was born in New York, is a product of the Forrest Hills High School and received her degree in psychology at Cornell. She has worked actively with the NAACP and the American Youth for Democracy. The youthful bridegroom told reporters that he plans to go to Russia when asked concerning his plans before he was married, but on Sunday he would not comment further on the question.

NEW YORK — The marriage of her son, Paul Robeson Jr., and Miss Marilyn Greenberg, white Cornell graduate, here on Sunday, was heartily approved by his mother, Mrs. Eslanda Robeson, who said of her daughter-in-law just before the ceremony: "She's a darling."
 Commenting on the romance itself, Mrs. Robeson, whose noted singer husband returned Thursday from a tour of Europe, said that the couple met when they were freshmen at Cornell and that they had been in love for several years.
 Declaring that Paul Jr., was an only child, she said further, "We are awfully glad to get a daughter."

A resident of Forrest Hills, one of this city's most exclusive residential sections, former Miss Greenberg received her degree some time ago. Young Robeson, who was a high jumper and a football player at Cornell, was graduated this month as an electrical engineer.

Both of the newlyweds are 21.
 The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John W. Darr Jr., white Congregational minister, who is not connected with any church at present but, instead, is engaged in community work. He revealed that he had known both of the young people for some time. The certificate for the marriage had to be signed by the bride's mother, Mrs. Rae Greenberg. (Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

The non-sectarian ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Darr in his five-flight walk-up apartment. *Washington Post*
 Only the bride's mother, her brother, Harold, and the Rev. Robeson Sr. were witnesses.
 Ban Taking of Pictures
 Reporters and photographers lined the five flights of stairs from the ground floor up. Robeson Sr. told them there would be no pictures taken and said, "I'll be in front when we come out."
 However, when the couple came out, photographers took their pictures as they came down the stairs. *Baltimore News*
 Outside when the crowd jeered Robeson, at one time he left the cab in which he was seated, and jumped out at a photographer who was taking a close-up

of him. The photographer dodged, they left. "THIS is the best thing that could have happened. It should happen more often."
 Robeson Jr. and his bride would not make a statement of any kind to reporters although they promised to hold a press conference at Rockland Palace, where the welcome home rally was held for Robeson Sr. Instead, they left the hall while Robeson Sr. was speaking.

The bride wore a white silk navy blue chiffon dress and carried a single purple orchid. Her son a husky six-footer kept reporters away from her.
 The bride's mother wore a white dress with empire lines, white shoes and a white gardenia in her dark hair.
 The bride's mother wore a navy blue chignon dress and carried a single purple orchid. Her son a husky six-footer kept reporters away from her.
 To Live in Connecticut

Paul Robeson, Jr., Schoolmate To Wed

NEW YORK (UP) — Paul Robeson Jr., 21, son of the left-wing Negro baritone, is scheduled to marry Marilyn Greenberg, 21, a white girl he met at Cornell University, on Sunday, the Rev. John W. Darr Jr., Congregational minister, said last night.
 Darr said he would officiate at the marriage. He said he was certain the parents of both the young people "are very happy about the marriage."
 The minister, who is engaged in community work, said he thought he was chosen to perform the marriage because both he and the bridegroom are members of the Young Progressives of America, a Henry Wallace organization.

BEATS MISCEGENATION RAP

For Afro-American Baltimore
Court Rules Va. Man
2-12-49 Sat.
White, Free to Marry

RICHMOND

A warrant against Willie E. Purcell, 33, of 410 Ninth St. Road, accusing him of being colored and marrying an 18-year-old white girl, was dismissed in police court, Part 2, Thursday by Police Justice Harold C. Maurice.

The police justice acted after Mrs. Ada Rhodon, mother of Purcell's bride of Dec. 21, admitted that her action in swearing out the warrant was based entirely upon anonymous letters and neighborhood gossip, the court refusing to admit several unsigned letters as evidence.

In rebuttal to these charges, Purcell's counsel exhibited to the court a certified copy of Purcell's birth certificate listing both of his parents as white and the defendant's Army discharge papers which also listed him as white.

Called as a witness by Mrs. Rhodon, Lt. Elwood Parker, head of the police department's identification bureau, testified that approximately half of the records on Purcell in his office listed him as white, the other half listing him as colored. *2-12-49 Sat.*

The court sustained an objection of the defense to Parker's testimony as to the number of offenses listed in the records against Purcell. The court then ruled that the records listing him as white and colored, respectively, were inadmissible.

Negro Leader Met White Wife 22 Years Ago

Says Recent Marriage
Creates No Problems

New Delhi, Aug. 14 (AP)—Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, said today his marriage to a white woman had created neither a personal nor a political problem.

"Neither of us considered the other a Brahmin," he said.

Brahmins are the highest of four castes of Hindus and oppose intercaste marriages.

White disclosed yesterday that he and Poppy Cannon, food editor of Mademoiselle magazine, were married in New York July 6. They are here on a world tour sponsored by the radio program, "America's Town Meeting of The Air."

"We now find our selves on a honeymoon chaperoned by 28 people," White remarked, laughing.

Council Chairman Pleased.

Mrs. Edith Sampson, chairman of the executive committee of the National Council of Negro Women and a member of the touring party, said Mrs. White is "such an energetic, enthusiastic fighter in the Negro cause that we are proud to have her marry Mr. White."

Mrs. White said she was born in Capetown, South Africa, in 1907. Her father, a Welshman, died 10 years ago in South Africa in a motor accident. Her mother now lives in Virginia.

She said she met White 22 years ago, when she was a worker against Negro segregation. For the past 16 years she and White have been working together on a book, not yet published, on Negro contributions to the art of cooking.

Noted Negro Weds; Wife Of Another Race

NEW DELHI, Aug. 13 (AP)—Walter White, Negro executive secretary of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, said today he and Poppy Cannon, a white woman, were married July 6 and are collaborating on a book about racial discrimination.

White said his wife is not Negro. They are collecting material for a book on "the color line around the world" which the couple will write as co-authors, White said.

White was divorced from his first wife, Leah Gladys Powell, whom he married in 1922.

Mrs. Cannon, 40, a divorcee, is food editor for the magazine "Mademoiselle."

Friends said this was Miss Cannon's fourth marriage. Her third marriage to Charles Claudius Philipe, maitre d'hotel of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, ended in divorce.

She was first married, associates said, to Caesar Cannon. That marriage ended in divorce. Her second marriage was to Alf Askland, a Norwegian. He died. She has a child by each marriage.

Friends, who described her as "stunning" and "glamorous," said she had known White for a long time.

C. C. Spaulding Chides Walter White For His Recent Marriage

DETROIT—C. C. Spaulding, the race's outstanding financial leader, took to task last night Walter White, the Negro champion of civil and social rights, over the latter's recent marriage to publicist Poppy Cannon.

Spaulding, president of the powerful North Carolina Mutual Insurance company, made an unexpected but carefully-worded statement regarding the re-marriage of the executive secretary of the NAACP while addressing the founders' meeting of the National Negro Business League, which was in convention here.

White, now on leave from his position with the NAACP, is currently abroad with the world tour of the Town Hall Meeting of the Air radio program. His bride is accompanying him. He could not be reached for a statement.

In a surprise departure from his address, Spaulding declared that "Walter White has snatched at the rug of economic, social and political advancement upon which the feet of Negroes rest..." by his recent marriage.

Full text of Spaulding's comment follows:

"Personally, I have tried all my life to remain away from controversial matters. I do believe now that it is time for me to state my viewpoint on the Walter White affair."

"Unquestionably, it is the right, the privilege, of every American to live richly and as fully as he chooses—and is able to do under the American system. It is his right and privilege to do those things which do not violate the laws of God nor man, nor infringe upon the prerogatives of others.

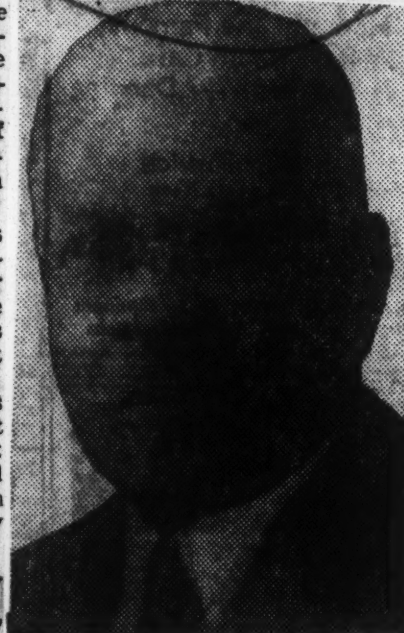
"Therefore, I take no issue with this foremost representative of Negro people in the exercise of his God-given right to choose his helpmate. It is indeed regrettable that a greater proportion of the American people have not yet been able to reconcile themselves to the justness of this fact when it comes to Negroes.

"Walter White is no ordinary man—nor is he an ordinary Negro. He is one who has labored long to bring all Negroes closer to the goals of full citizenship and mutual respect. He has done this through the medium of an organization of the American people and their close support. Forty years of struggle by the NAACP, in turn, has brought great rewards to our group

but in the doing, has made the association the major target of those bigots who would deprive us of a fair chance in American society.

"By his recent act, however, Walter White has snatched at the rug of economic, social and political advancement upon which the feet of Negroes rest, and the fibres of which comprise the many strands which make America. It is a rug which he himself has devoted a great part of his life in weaving.

"Moreover, he has given credence—if you choose to accept it that way, to the inaccurate charge of the white South that the highest aspiration of Negroes is to invade the white race. While I reject this contention emphatically and completely, I cannot be blind to the manner in which this aspect of the matter has been emblazoned upon the pages of the newspapers of the South."



C. C. SPAULDING



WALTER WHITE



Color Blind— And very much in love. Although he's part Negro and she's white, they bucked all kinds of religious and social censure and were married. Onalee Otinger, 20, art student and model, brought down the wrath of her family and her minister when she announced she was going to be wed to Gerald Trisko, 21, who for the first sixteen years of his life knew nothing of his Negro heritage. The Minneapolis couple plan to live in New York where they feel they can "live our own lives."—Minneapolis Morning Tribune Photo.

MISSISSIPPI'S COLOR PROBLEM:

Mixed Marriage Case Sent to High Court

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP)—Counsel for Davis Knight, 32, charged with marrying a white girl here has filed an appeal before the State Supreme Court. Quitman Ross of Laurel, Miss., is attorney for Knight. Knight, who served in World War II in the U.S. Navy as a white man, has been out on bond since his conviction by a Jones County Circuit Court in Ellisville last December. He was found guilty of violating the State law which makes it a crime for any person of one-eighth or more colored blood to marry a white person. The petition states that Jones Knight, a farmer long considered white, was convicted and sentenced to five years in jail for miscegenation—marriage of a Negro to a white person. But the state will have a tough time proving that Knight is a Negro according to the law.

Knight's attorney stated in his appeal that he had traced his client's genealogy from Mrs. Rachel Knight, great-great-grandmother of the accused whom, the State says, is colored.

Burden on State

Mr. Ross states that in his appeal he is placing the burden on the state's shoulders to prove that Mrs. Rachel Knight was of "pure African blood," which would make Davis Knight "exactly one-eighth Negro."

Counsel for defense also contended that the State has not shown conclusively that the aged ancestor was of "pure colored blood." One of the witnesses said Mr. Ross stated that she "was part Cherokee Indian and this was what she claimed to be."

It was also testified that she did not possess the distinct racial characteristics by which all pure Africans are identified.

Mr. Ross charged that the court erred in not permitting the introduction of Knight's discharge from the U.S. Navy, and also erred in not granting a new trial.

Mississippi Court Told Mixed Marriage Case Is "Dangerous"

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — Attempts to prove the race of a person may be extremely dangerous, the Mississippi State Supreme Court was warned last week. Admitting that the state may

Mississippi

Miscegenation Case Held Bombshell by State Aids

Suggests State High Court Reverse Case
Hinging on Proving Race by Blood Quota

JACKSON, Miss. (NNPA)—Assistant Attorney General George H. Ethridge told the State Supreme Court last Monday that evidence in the widely publicized Jones County miscegenation appeal case was so "scanty," he believed peremptory instructions should have been given the jury. He added that in his opinion the case should be reversed and remanded if the Supreme Court found there had been sufficient evidence to go to the jury.

In the case, Davis Knight, has appealed from decision of the Jones County Circuit Court. Knight, State farmer, was convicted and sentenced to five years for miscegenation (marriage of a colored to a white person).

Amount of Blood Factor
Quitman Ross, Laurel attorney representing Knight, argued principally his contention of the insufficiency of evidence that Knight had at least one-eighth colored blood.

Under Mississippi law, a person with one-eighth or more of colored blood is classified as colored. A person with less than one-eighth colored blood is considered white.

Feels Case Is "Dangerous"

"I think," said Ethridge, "this is an extremely dangerous case. I don't know what the United States Supreme Court would do, but it would give them an opportunity to say that we had required too much proof for a person to be a white man."

Ethridge said he believed the United States Supreme Court would uphold Mississippi's "one-eighth" statute, but that where there was "such doubtful proof as this — where the defendant is seven-eighths white," he thought the case was "dangerous."

The California Supreme Court, last November, ruled that a colored man has the legal right to marry a white woman.

In the Knight case, the Mississippi Supreme Court may:

(1) affirm the lower court's decision, in which case Knight must serve five years in the State penitentiary; (2) reverse and remand the decision calling for a new

trial; (3) reverse, and render the decision that there was insufficient evidence to convict Knight, thereby freeing him.

White or Negro? His Racial Identity Baffles High Court

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — Mississippi's miscegenation case involving Davis Knight, whose racial identity remains questionable, was hurled back to the lower trial court by the higher state tribunal last week for another legal round.

In an unanimous ruling, the court said: "The proof in this case does not establish beyond every reasonable doubt that the defendant had one-eighth or more Negro blood."

FIVE-YEAR SENTENCE

Knight, who fought through the last world war in the United States Navy as a white man, has been convicted and sentenced to serve five years in the State Penitentiary for violating a law which prohibits persons of one-eighth Negro blood from marrying white persons.

While battling in the lower court, the prosecution maintained that Knight was exactly one-eighth Negro and had married a white woman in April, 1946.

On the presentation of evidence that his great-grandmother, Rachel Knight, was a full-blooded Negro, Knight was indicted by the Jones County grand jury and later prosecuted. It was brought out during the case that his name had been traced back to Captain Newt Knight, storied Civil War figure of the "free state of Jones."

WITNESSES DISAGREE

Central witness for the prosecution, Captain Tom Knight, a man well in his eighties, said that he had seen Rachel, the great-grandmother of the accused, when she was a child and that she had characteristics of a Negro. Other witnesses testified to the contrary, saying that the great-grandmother had straight hair and had the appearances of being part Indian.

The state court did not touch on the constitutionality of the statute.

Belgian girl sues ex-GI for divorce

Two wartime overseas romances were ended in Los Angeles today as an ex-GI hastened to his lawyer to charge his pretty Australian war bride with adultery committed with an as yet unidentified John Doe, and an equally attractive Belgian girl charged her Eastside ex-GI husband with extreme cruelty.

Through his attorney, Earl C. Broady, Frank Reed of Watts, is suing his wife of 15 months, Dorothy June, for divorce on grounds of cruelty, charging that she had an adulterous relationship with a man he said he will name later.

Reed, who said he and the Australian girl married in Sydney in June, 1948 and separated last September, seeks the custody of their 7 months old daughter, Marlene Frances.

CHARGES BEATINGS

Charging that her ex-cannoneer husband, who was so smitten that he went back to Belgium after the war to marry her, beat her and locked her in her room, Mrs. Alice Bussey seeks a divorce from George H. Bussey of 1552 E. Santa Barbara.

Bussey, who is 30 and his wife, who is 22, were married overseas in 1946 and separated last July. They have no children.

A former postal worker, Bussey, member of a respectable Eastside family, gave economic reasons and his lack of a job as reasons for his wife's disaffection now.



Dunham Dancer Does It— Othella Stozier (shaking hands with Paris official), a dancer with Katherine Dunham's noted troupe has wed M. Pierre Widler, second from left, a native French-

man. Musician Bill Coleman, extreme left, and Miss Dunham, right, seem to be as happy as the newlyweds at the ceremony in Paris. European Photo.

Dunham Dancer Marries (Swiss) Engineer In Paris



Katherine Dunham, one of the world's most noted interpretative dancers, is present at the wedding of Othella Talma, 24, of St. Louis, Mo., a member of the famous Dunham dance troupe. Shown at the wedding in Paris.

France, all from left, Miss Dunham, Hans Peter Wydler, the bridegroom, a Swiss engineer; Miss Strozier, and the best man, Bill Coleman.

Her's Mixed Cited

Decision in Case to Be Challenged

BUFFALO, N.Y. — New York State Supreme Court Justice Alger A. Williams awarded a "Lost Child" to its white grandmother rather than to its own parents in a custody battle.

The child, Mary E. Marshall, 5-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall of 165 Walnut St., Buffalo, had been living awhile with the parents and at other times with the grandparents, off and on, since her birth.

The grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, refused to return the child to the parents after a week-end visit and the parents sued for a writ of habeas corpus to compel her return.

Father of Mixed Blood
Justice Williams, in his memorandum, said: "This case poses a complicated and intricate problem because of the facts involved."

He referred to the facts that the father was white, the mother was colored, Irish and Cherokee Indian ancestry that they lived in a "colored neighborhood."

The grandmother charged that her daughter was "unfit" to rear Mary, but Mrs. Joseph Negcurio, Erie County probation officer, in reporting on the investigation ordered last month by Justice Williams, said that the Marshall home was a "good" one and the parents were financially and morally able to rear Mary and her baby brother.

The social worker reported very favorable comments from neighbors of the Marshall family, that they lived close, upright lives and that the mother, Mrs. Marguerite Marshall, took excellent care of the baby, who had always remained with its immediate parents.

Falls to Cite Report
Justice Williams, however, failed to mention her report in the final notice of his findings. In fact he based his opinion on five

New York State cases, stating:

"After a careful consideration of all of the facts... I find that the benefits and advantages to the child in remaining with her grandparents overwhelmingly outweigh and overbalance those she would procure in being returned to her parents..."

The court said further, "It appears the child's religious training and associations in the grandparents' home will be much more stable and permanent than in that of the parents."

The father's brother is a minister in the Church of God and a Christ. The wife left the Catholic Church to join her husband in his faith.

Airs Racial Characteristics
Justice Williams did, however, take notice of the fact that Marshall previously was divorced from a Texas woman by whom he had three children. He stated that the father's appearance obviously was "Negroid."

The child has a dark skin, but her appearance does not necessarily denote colored blood," he said, adding, "the grandparents are white and live in a white neighborhood."

The grandparents argued that they reared the child for four years. They stated that she was sick when given to them and they nursed her back to health with little or no help from the parents.

Mother Gives Her Version
However, Mrs. Marshall told the AFRO that this was not true, "but the judge believed everything she (Mrs. Fretus) said."

Mrs. Marshall said that when they moved into the neighborhood five years ago, it was necessary to "double-up" in the Walnut St. house with Mr. Marshall's sister.

It was then that the shuttling of the child began, she added, pointing out that the child stayed partly with the grandparents and partly with the parents. The parents allowed the child to be enrolled in Public School No. 23 in Mrs. Fretus's neighborhood, then took Mary across town each day to school.

Salary Difference Cited
Not long afterwards, Mr. Marshall got a full-time job in his trade, butchering, and moved his family into the upper flat. It is in this very well kept and comfortable home that Mr. Marshall wanted to rear his family.

One day while shopping, Mary asked to go see her grandparents. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall took her to see them and complied with the grandmother's request that the child be allowed to stay over the

week end.

When the father returned for her on Monday, he was denied his daughter. He then brought the legal action to get the child back.

Justice Williams's ruling leaned quite heavily on the fact that the father only earns about \$200 per month, while the grandfather earns \$500 as a New York Central Railroad engineer.

Precedents Not Applicable
Not one of the cases relied on by the justice was comparable to the case he tried, since they all had to do with one parent suing for a habeas corpus writ, not both suing a third party.

In the matter of Meyer (156 App. Div. 174, Page 178), Justice Scott wrote the determining factor as "to whom the custody of an infant of tender years shall be confided" is the welfare of the infant.

"To this all other considerations must be subordinated," he wrote, including the wishes of the parent."

It is difficult to see how Justice Williams could use this case as a precedent, since the father had no home of his own, living for the most part in boarding houses, plus the fact his business required him to travel through the country a great deal.

Nor was there a deep sincere affection for the child. Instead, Meyer wanted the child, the court said, because of "hatred for his deceased wife's relatives."

Marshall doesn't travel, has a home, loves his child and his wife is living.

Other Citations Miss Mark
Justice Williams's second citation was the People ex rel. Walters S. William F. Davies, (143 Misc. 759, Page 761):

"In a situation such as this, legal precedent is of little avail. Each case of necessity must be a law unto itself. It cannot be doubted that the Supreme Court, as a guardian of all infants under its extraordinary equity powers, may in a proper case award the custody of an infant to one not legally entitled."

This case is far from being similar to the Marshalls case. The financial condition of the mother was absolutely bad, her physical condition was poor, and the health of her other children was bad. Besides that, the father of the child had asked the aunt to keep the child.

The third reference was to a case where there was marital trouble and the father sought to get the child from its mother, The People ex rel. Multer vs. Blossom Multer (107 Misc. 58).

The mother was dead in the fourth case, the People ex rel. Rob-

ers vs. Kidder (137, Misc. 341); and in the last of Justice Williams's citations, the father had signed over the child for adoption since it was born illegitimately, People ex rel. Hydock vs. Greenberg.

Appeal Planned
Harold B. Conger, white attorney for Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, told the AFRO: "The case must go to the Appellate Division for review. The decision is contrary to moral and natural law."

Mrs. Fretus answered Justice Williams query as to whether she would "pass Mary off as a white girl" by saying, "I'm going to bring her up as she is."

Mrs. Marshall, the mother, told the AFRO correspondent that she was "too stunned even to discuss the case."

However, Leland N. Jones, who has recently been elected supervisor of the ward in which the Marshall family resides, and Peter J. Leftwich, president of the local branch of the NAACP, have offered Mr. Marshall their assistance in taking the case to the Appellate Division.

Basis for Appeal Found

Cited as the basis for their contention that justice was not followed when their child was taken from them by the effect of the ruling was the Cyclopaedia of Law (Vol. 29, Page 1590), which reads:

"A person who is of good character and a proper person... reasonably able to provide for his child is entitled to the custody as against other persons, although such others are much attached to the child and the child is attached to them, and even though they are of larger fortune... or able to give the child a better education than the parent can afford..."

In his ruling, Judge Williams gave the parents the right to visit their daughter in the grandparents' home.

GRANDMOTHER Vs. PARENTS FOR "BROWN BABY" CUSTODY

By International News Service

Buffalo, N.Y. A five year old child of mixed parentage—with a white mother and a father of Negro, Irish and Indian ancestry—was the pawn this week in a Buffalo custody battle which the court said poses "grave social problems". The youngster, Mary E. Marshall, has been raised since she was six months old, by her maternal grandmother, Mrs. Ella R. Fretus. Now Mary's parents Emerson Marshall, 32, and 24 year old Marguerite Marshall want her back and Mrs. Fretus is fighting to keep the child.

Justice Alger A. Williams reserved decision on a writ of habeas corpus which sought return of the child to the mother, commenting:

"This case poses grave social problems. It is a question whether this girl is to be raised as white or colored." The Marshalls, who were married in Buffalo, want custody on the ground they can now provide a good home and rear

Mary in the Christian faith.

The grandmother informed Justice Williams that she believes both her daughter and son-in-law are "unfit" to have custody of the child.

Justice Williams asked Mrs. Fretus:

"Are you going to bring up this child and pass her off as a white girl?"

"I'm going to bring her up as she is," responded the grandmother. My husband and I are devoted to Mary.

Mrs. Marshall was a cashier in a clothing store before marrying her husband, who is a butcher by trade. They have another child, nine months old.

White Grandparents Get Daughter of Mixed Pair

Girl's Father Is Part Negro; Mother Is White

Buffalo, Dec. 15 (AP)—A State Supreme Court justice ruled today that pretty little Mary Elizabeth Marshall, 5, should be reared by her white grandparents rather than her part-Negro father and her white mother.

In a written memorandum Justice Alger Williams dismissed action brought by the child's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Marshall, to regain custody of her daughter.

Mrs. Marshall claimed her mother, Mrs. Ella Freitus, had invited Mary to her home for a visit and then refused to return the child to her parents.

"After careful consideration," Justice Williams said, "I find that the benefits and advantages to the child in remaining with her grandparents overwhelmingly outweigh and overbalance those she would procure in being returned to her parents."

The child's father, Emerson Marshall, is part Negro, part Irish, and part Cherokee Indian.

"The case poses a certain complicated and intricate social problem because of the peculiar facts involved," Justice Williams said.

"However, general social problems are of moment only as they affect the precise circumstances of the parties to this controversy, especially the child, whose interests are paramount to the interest of all parties and to any general problem."

"Her life in the future may be socially complex as it is now and probably will continue, irrespective of what determination is made. We must face the facts as we find them. Resulting social complexity is a factor for serious consideration, but it is only one factor and by no means controlling."

Justice Williams gave the parents the right to visit the child.

Justice Williams added that the child's grandfather, Arthur E. Freitus, had made arrangements

to include Mary in his insurance benefits until she reaches 18.

The ruling came as a blow to Mary's parents, who had hoped to have their daughter back home with them by Christmas. Ever since the custody battle began last August, slender, 24-year-old Mrs. Marshall had held fast to the belief that the court would send Mary back to the family's tidy flat in the heart of the city's Negro district. The child's father, 32, is a \$50-a-week butcher. They have an infant son.

Court Gives Child Of Mixed Parentage To Grandparents' Care

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 17—(AP)—A 5-year-old girl of mixed Negro and white parentage will be reared in the white home of her maternal grandparents, under a ruling handed down by State Supreme Court Justice Alger A. Williams.

Williams dismissed yesterday a writ of habeas corpus brought by Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Marshall, who sought to regain custody of their daughter, Mary. The child has been living with Mrs. Marshall's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Freitus, for more than four years.

MARSHALL TESTIFIED that his ancestry was Negro, Irish and Cherokee Indian.

Williams emphasized that the question of whether Mary would be brought up in a white or Negro home was "by no means" the controlling factor in his decision.

Mr. and Mrs. Freitus are white and live in a white neighborhood while the Marshalls, Williams said, "live in a so-called colored neighborhood."

Over and above this, however, he declared, Freitus earns around \$500 a month as a railroad engineer and has arranged his insurance so that Mary will benefit in case he dies before she reaches 18.

"As distinguished from this," he continued, "the parents have financial problems; there are judgments against the father and he has outstanding and unpaid bills."

Walter White Snaps At Marriage Critics

NEW YORK — (NNPA) — Walter White, who is on a year's leave as executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, last Thursday said "time alone" will provide the answer as to whether or not his marriage to a white woman has weakened his leadership among colored people.

His future status with the N. A. A. C. P., he stated, depends on his physical condition and his wishes and those of the association.

Holding his first press conference since he returned from a two-month tour around the world following the divorce of his colored wife and his marriage to Miss Poppy Cannon a white woman, Mr. White said American prestige throughout the world "is slipping dangerously because of flaws in our democracy."

He traveled with the "Round-the-World Town Meeting," sponsored by Town Hall in association with twenty-seven civic, business, racial labor and educational groups.

Mr. White said the fear and poverty he had seen in other countries gave him "A new respect for the United States, despite a number of flaws we have here."

"The first question asked us wherever we went, all over the world," Mr. White, said, "was this: 'How can American call itself a democracy as long as lynchings, segregation and discrimination continue unchecked?' American ambassadors we met say this is the \$64 question with which they are constantly faced."

Mr. White said "We admitted such grave American flaws as lynchings, filibusters, the Ku Klux Klan and discrimination. But we pointed out that in a free democratic society we can fight to correct these faults, and that this is not possible in a Communist or totalitarian society."

After white reporters left the conference, colored newsmen remained behind to question Mr. White about issues which had arisen in connection with him while he was on the world tour.

Mr. White, who was accused during the last Presidential campaign of throwing the weight of his office to the support of President Truman was asked whether he had held any official status as a representative of the Truman Administration on the tour and whether he had been sent as an observer for the President.

ADmits ARTICLE

Mr. White said that he had talked with

the President about the trip before leaving and that Mr. Truman had expressed a desire to talk with him when he returned about what he had seen but he had held no official status. He added that he expects to go to Washington and give the President a report on his observations but that other members of the group will also visit Washington for the same purpose Oct. 18.

Asked whether he had written the article which appeared in Look magazine under his name, concerning a chemical which can change skin color from black to white, and whether the article stated his views Mr. White admitted writing the article and said he would accept "full responsibility" for it. He added, however, that he was amazed to learn of the furor it had caused and of the interpretation it had been given.

Mr. White said he had no intentions to implying that colored people should attempt to change their color as a solution to the race problem. He said he simply had tried to do a factual reporting job on an important discovery, but the article had been cut from 3,500 words to 1,200 words in such a manner that it gave a "person with an axe to grind" an opportunity to attack him.

He said he had not been disturbed "in the least" by the attacks made on him after the article was published because "any person with no axe to grind will read the article and find that I simply reported on a fact." Mr. White said some people had read much more into his article than what was really in it.

Mr. White was then asked whether he had correctly quoted Lena Horne in the article as saying that it would be "wonderful" if colored people could change their skin color through use of the chemical.

HITS REPORTERS

He became obviously angered at the question and, turning to the reporter who asked it, he said "It was in quotes wasn't it. I do not quote people unless I actually have it from them in writing. It's one of the first laws of good journalism."

The reporter then told him that George Evans, Miss Horne's publicity agent, had denied that she made the

statement. Mr. White said if Evans said that he did not know what he was talking about.

Henry Lee Moon, public relations counsel for the organization, however, told reporters that Mr. White had another conference and that they could not see him in person further at that time.

The newsmen then submitted a list of questions to Mr. White, through Moon, and asked that he answer them.

Late Thursday afternoon Mr. White answered the questions in the form of a memorandum to each one of them. He requested that if any part of the answers to the questions were published that all the questions and answers be published in full.

The questions and answers follow: Q: Some sections of the Negro Press have stated that they feel it is improper for the head of the N. A. A. C. P. to be married to a white woman. Would you comment on this?

A: Throughout my entire life, I have lived by one principle — that there is but one race — the human race. I have fought and always will fight against any artificial barriers among the people of the world based on race, creed, color or caste.

Q: Do you feel that the press handled the report of your divorce and marriage fairly?

A: My wife and I are pleased, and we are grateful to the overwhelming majority of the press in America, as well as Europe and Asia, for their accurate, dignified even warmly sympathetic, treatment of the news of our marriage. As for the small minority of newspapers, which for whatever motives, have exploited the news of our marriage, I have only this to say: In this country we, fortunately, have freedom of expression — a freedom which I certainly uphold.

Q: Do you feel that your interracial marriage has weakened your leadership among Negroes?

A: Time alone will provide the answer.

Q: Any comment, otherwise on your marriage?

A: None.

Mr. White was questioned in the press conference concerning his future plans. He pointed out that he is on leave of absence from the NAACP until June 1, 1950 and when asked pointedly whether he planned coming back to the organization at that time he said it would depend on his health, his own wishes and those of the NAACP.

Mr. White pointed out that he had a complicated illness several years ago, that he had recently been advised by his doctor to "slow up" or "hasten his own death," and that he would soon have another heart examination which would determine his future activity to a great extent.

He said he and his wife will be busy in the immediate future working on a book, "Color Line Around the World". In the meantime, he said, if the NAACP called on him for duty he would respond. Otherwise, he emphasized, Roy Wilkins, acting secretary was in complete charge.

Mr. Moon showed surprise when asked who had actually staged the press conference for Mr. White. He emphatically stated that he had sent out the notices and that the conference would not have been held at the NAACP offices if the NAACP had not staged it.

It had been reported that the board of directors of the NAACP had been against the organization staging a press conference for Mr. White inasmuch as he is on leave.

"By his recent act, however, Walter White has snatched at the rug of economic, social and political advancement upon which the feet of Negroes rest, and the fibres of which comprise the many strands which make America. It is a rug which he himself has, devoted a great part of his life in weaving."

"Moreover, he has given credence — if you choose to accept it that way, to the inaccurate charge of the white South that the highest aspiration of Negroes is to invade the white race. While I reject this contention emphatically and completely, I cannot be blind to the manner in which this aspect of the matter has been emblazoned upon the pages of the newspapers of the South."

C. C. Spaulding Chides Walter White For His Recent Marriage

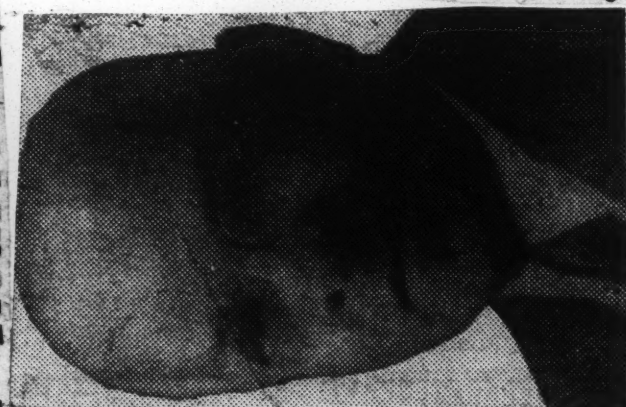
DETROIT—C. C. Spaulding, the race's outstanding financial leader, took to task last week Walter White, the Negro champion of civil and social rights, over the latter's recent marriage to publicist Poppy Cannon.

Spaulding, president of the powerful North Carolina Mutual Insurance company, made that it is time for me to state my unexpressed, but carefully-viewpoint on the Walter White worded statement regarding the affair.

"Unquestionably, it is the right, the privilege, of every American to live richly and as fully as he chooses—and is able to do under the American system. It is his right and privilege to do those things which do not violate the laws of God nor man, nor infringe upon the prerogatives of others."

"Therefore, I take no issue with this foremost representative of Negro people in the exercise of his God-given right to choose his helpmate. It is indeed regrettable that a greater proportion of the American people have not yet been able to reconcile themselves to the justness of this fact when it comes to Negroes."

"Walter White is no ordinary man—not is he an ordinary Negro. He is one who has labored long to bring all Negroes closer to the goals of full citizenship and mutual respect. He has done this through the medium of an organization of the American people and their



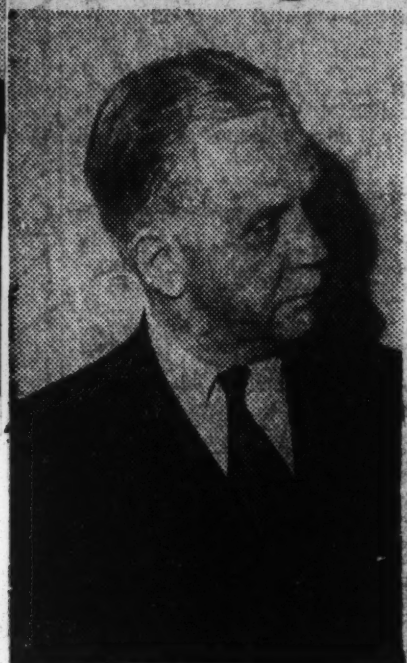
C. C. SPAULDING close support. Forty years of struggle by the NAACP, in turn, has brought great rewards to our group, but in the doing, has made the association the major target of those bigots who would deprive us of a fair chance in American society.

ment follows: "Personally, I have tried all my life to remain away from controversial matters. I do believe now



WALTER WHITE

Mexican Decree Ends Marriage Of 27 Years



MR. WHITE



MRS. WHITE

NEW YORK—Mrs. Walter White, wife of the executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was granted a divorce in Juarez, Mexico, on June 30. Suit was filed on the claim they were unable to agree on family matters.

The prominent couple had been married for 27 years and have two children, Jane and Walter.

A property settlement, which provided for Mrs. White's support in the future, was entered into amicably. A statement released in Mrs. White's behalf said that she had still "the utmost respect for Mr. White."

Divorce Confirms Rumors

The fact of the divorce was released here finally due to the many rumors that had been circulated about the couple. It has been known that Mrs. White had spent three months in Mexico and many surmised that a divorce was her reason for going south of the border. However, the truth of the matter is that she only decided to get the divorce after a three-week stay here following which she returned to Mexico and undertook action.

Her attorney is Andrew Weinberger, a long-time friend of the family and Mr. White's attorneys were Aaron Rice and Rockmore.

Walter White Confirms Marriage With Poppy Cannon

NEW DELHI—Walter White, on leave of absence from his post as executive secretary of the NAACP, Monday has revealed that his marriage to Mrs. Poppy Cannon had created neither a personal nor a political problem. White disclosed that he and Mrs. Cannon, food editor of "Mademoiselle" magazine, were married at New York July 6.

They are here on a tour sponsored by the ABC-radio program, "America's Town Hall of the Air."

ATTY. EDITH SAMPSON AND THE WHITES DINE

ROME, Italy.—Edith Sampson, Chicago's leading attorneys, on tour with the Town Hall of the Air in Europe, dined with Walter White and his new bride, the former Mrs. Poppy Cannon, recently in Rome.

Mrs. Sampson, representing the National Council of Negro Women, and White are the only two Negroes on this world-wide tour of Europe and Asia for the Town Hall of the Air. They have appeared on several radio programs in connection with the trip and will be featured on others in the future.

The well known lawyer says the things she is seeing and doing will never be forgotten.

Probably her greatest thrill on the trip is the chance to meet the leaders of various nations throughout the world. So far she has visited Newfoundland, London, Paris, Rome, Berlin and several other European centers. She is yet to go to spots in the Near East and Far East.

In Rome Walter White invited Mrs. Sampson to have dinner with him and Mrs. White at the Mediterranean Hotel. In relating how she enjoyed the company of the Whites she described the new bride as most charming with a taste for wearing most unusual fashions.

NAACP Official Reveals Marriage To White Woman

New Delhi, India, Aug. 13 (P).—Walter F. White, American Negro author and executive secretary of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, said today he and Poppy Cannon, a

white woman, were married July 6 in New York.

White, 56, said he and his 42-year-old bride are gathering material for a book on racial discrimination which they will coauthor.

Mrs. White, who attended Vassar College, is food editor of Mademoiselle magazine.

White was divorced in June from his first wife, Gladys Powell, a Negro, whom he married in 1922.

(Friends in New York said it was the bride's fourth marriage.)

(The publication Current Biography describes White as having blue eyes and blond hair. The biography quotes Dr. Earnest A. Hooton, Harvard University anthropologist, as saying White is about one sixty-fourth Negro.)

Got Mexican Decree in June

End 27-Yr. Marriage

On Incompatibility
NO HARD FEELINGS

Wife to Live with
Two Children

NEW YORK. —(NNPA) — Mrs. Walter White, wife of the NAACP executive secretary, was granted an uncontested divorce from her husband at Juarez, Mexico on June 30, it was learned yesterday (Thursday).

The divorce was granted Mrs. White on grounds of "incompatibility."

"Friendly Settlement"
Andrew Weinberger, New York attorney for Mrs. White in the action, said the divorce was an "amicable, friendly statement" in which Mr. White made provisions for the support of the couple's two children and cooperated in a property settlement.

Mr. White's lawyers in the case were the law firm of Barron, Rice and Rockmore of New York.

Neither of the couple could be reached for comment on Thursday, but Weinberger said Mrs. White holds no "hard feelings" toward her husband and still has "the utmost respect for him."

Married 27 Years
Mrs. White will continue to live with her children at 409 Edgecombe Avenue in Harlem. The couple has been married for 27 years.

Weinberger said no third party was mentioned in the divorce action and that both Mr. and Mrs. White had been present at Juarez Mexico for the divorce.

Mrs. White Given Divorce in Mexico

JUAREZ, Mexico — (ANP) — Rumors that Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, and his wife were divorced were confirmed here last week when it was revealed that Mrs. White was granted a divorce in Juarez June 30.

Mrs. White still has "the utmost respect for Mr. White," according to a statement issued on her behalf. Her suit was filed on a claim that she and her husband could not agree on family matters. Married for 27 years, they have two children, Jane and Walter Jr. A property settlement agreeable to both was made.

Mrs. White spent three months in Mexico before obtaining her divorce. Both she and her husband had continually denied divorce rumors.

Mrs. White spent three months in Mexico before obtaining her divorce. Both she and her husband had continually denied divorce rumors.

ALWAYS HAD AN EYE FOR BEAUTY:

White Spied Mate on His Office Staff

NEW YORK—Few people know that Walter White's attractive wife was once a secretary in the New York office of the NAACP. But in the book, "13 Against the Odds," Edwin R. Embree says that there is where he (White) met her.

White had always insisted on well-dressed and pretty clerks for the office, but this one, Miss Gladys Powell, was something special, the author wrote, and White asked her for a date. A gala courtship with dinners, theaters and night clubs followed and then they were married in 1922.

Some that darker than White, she had an olive brown complexion, lustrous long black hair and a regal carriage. They made a handsome couple and during their courtship and early married life attracted a great deal of attention where they went.

In restaurants people stared and whispered about them, some wondering whether she was out with a white lover, Embree wrote.

Talked in French
To confuse things still further, they often spoke to each other in French, turning suspicion of adulation and bringing forth such comments as:

"Ah, nobility from the French colonies perhaps? Ah, how may we serve Madame et Monsieur!"

A lover of parties, meeting new people, eating, drinking and dancing, White is known for quickly spotting the most attractive beauty at any gathering, unless there is some distinguished male guest to distract his attention.

Fitted to N.Y. Life
Embree points out that White is so fitted to the fast, brilliant pace of New York life that no one can believe he was reared in the South.

A quick, alert, nervous person, he loves to drive an automobile as fast as possible and whenever possible he travels by air.

Although continually warring against prejudice and crime, he is gay, witty and debonair and enjoys the theater, movies, baseball and prize fights.

Termed "Little David"
Termed "Little David" by Embree because he has been fighting giants all of his life, White also is

very fastidious and his delicate tastes have let him in for a lot of joking.

His co-workers say that while working late at night they have sandwiches and black coffee brought in for themselves and then ask White, "Now, can we get you some humming birds' wings?"

As a result of his love of delicacies, he has gotten together a cook book which not only gives recipes of rare and savory dishes, but also traces the people, the crops and customs from which the dishes came.

He is equally as concerned about his clothes and linen. As a boy his mother called him "Mr. Astor" and wondered where he got his fancy tastes.

Loves Ironic Stories

Known for his fondness of stories with an ironic thrust, his wife quotes as his idea of humor, the story of a pompous Southern gentleman visiting a night club in Hollywood. On seeing Hazel Scott and a dark escort enter the Southern gentleman exclaimed, "Do you allow colored people here?"

And the doorman blandly answered, "Yes, sir. Come right in." An avid reader, he peruses everything, books, magazines and newspapers and thinks he cannot go to sleep without reading for an hour in bed. He carries around pockets full of newspaper clippings which he pulls out and begins discussing with everyone he meets.

Has 2 Children

For many years White lived with his wife and children in one of the big fashionable apartment houses on Sugar Hill, at the edge of Harlem.

His daughter, Jane, was popular throughout her college career at Smith College, having been elected president of the House of Representatives, one of the three most coveted student honors.

Walter Jr., who is over five feet nine inches tall towers over his father's slight five feet seven.

Here's the White Family During Happier Days

After American Post, 7-16-49 12-20-49



Made aboard ship as Mr. White sailed for Paris, this picture shows, left to right, Walter Jr., Mrs. White, Mr. White and daughter, Jane.

The Honeymooners Wear Flowers



First photo of the Walter Whites together. They are shown in New Delhi, India. He's NAACP executive secretary. She's former Poppy Ruskin Cannon, food editor of Mademoiselle. His flower in buttonhole. Hers a corsage. They were wed in New York, July 6.



MRS. POPPY CANNON WHITE

Walter White, New Chicago, Ill. Defender Wife Now In Europe

dat. 7-30-49
By LILLIAN SCOTT
(Defender New York Bureau)

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NEW YORK—Walter White and his bride, the former Mrs. Poppy Cannon, an advertising executive, are honeymooning in Europe, the Defender learned exclusively last week.

The marriage took place shortly after Mrs. Gladys White announced that she had secured a divorce on June 30 in Mexico.

The new Mrs. White is vice-president of a downtown advertising firm and was department editor for Mademoiselle magazine. She is Mr. White's second wife and he is her fourth husband. It is reported that she has three children, each by a different husband. He is 56 years old and she

is said to be in her forties.

Mr. White and the first Mrs. White who were married for 27 years have one son, Walter, Jr., and a daughter, Jane.

The new Mrs. White is expected to return to New York on August 15, while her husband will continue on the Town Hall world tour which will leave Rome for the Near East shortly. The new Mrs. White is expected to go to Con-

A DEFENDER 1st
Your CHICAGO DEFENDER was the first publication in the country to reveal the marriage of Walter White and Miss Poppy Cannon. The story first appeared in the city edition of the Defender that went to press Thursday, July 21.

has done extensive work on the Haitian Centennial Celebration which takes place in 1950.

ference in Los Angeles last week. While top NAACP officials denied that Mr. White is out for keeps, rumors of his permanent ouster persisted. Roy Wilkins, acting Secretary, and Governor Hastie, NAACP Board Member, told newsmen that "Walter White has done a fine job and who else could do better or even replace him?"

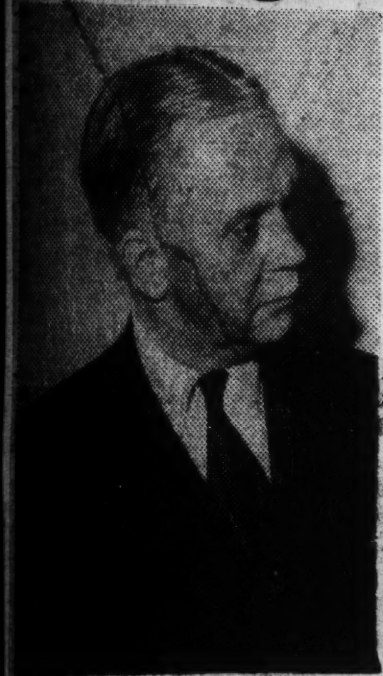
The former Mrs. Poppy Cannon is in charge of the Haitian advertising and public relations account for Peter Hilton Agency here. She is said to be in her forties. Mr. White told newsmen that he would "certainly like to return to the Association if my health permits." He was granted a year's leave of absence as Secretary of the NAACP last month. His leave of absence was a heatedly discussed "off-the-record" topic at the 40th NAACP con-

Walter White Was a Frequent Visitor at This Home



NAACP Secretary Walter White was a frequent visitor at this Redding, Conn., residence of the former Mrs. Poppy Cannon before they were married, according to the housekeeper Mrs. Jean Sellars.

Mexican Decree Ends Marriage Of 27 Years



MR. WHITE



MRS. WHITE

NEW YORK—Mrs. Walter White, wife of the executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was granted a divorce in Juarez, Mexico, on June 30. Suit was filed on the claim they were unable to agree on family matters.

The prominent couple had been married for 27 years and have two children, Jane and Walter, Jr. A property settlement, which provided for Mrs. White's support in the future, was entered into. A statement released in Mrs. White's behalf said that she had still "the utmost respect for Mr. White."

Divorce Confirms Rumors

The fact of the divorce was released here finally due to the many rumors that had been circulated about the couple. It has been known that Mrs. White had spent three months in Mexico and many surmised that a divorce was the reason for going south of the border. However, the truth of the matter is that she only decided to get the divorce after a three-week stay here following which she returned to Mexico and undertook action.

Her attorney is Andrew Weinberger, a long-time friend of the family and Mr. White's attorneys are Aaron Rice and Rockmore.

Face Tag Pul

Descendant of Pushkin's
The socially acceptable young marquis was described by Cholly Knickerbocker in the Journal American, Sunday, as being a colored man, who was living a "Lost Boundary" life and whose Russian relatives had pulled a "Pink" back somewhere along the ancestral line.

Knickerbocker brought out what is printed in the "Almanac de Gotha," the blue-book of royalty, namely, that David Milford-Haven is a descendant of a certain Ethiopian, who went to Moscow some 250 odd years ago.

One of his ancestors, according to the books, was Alexander Pushkin, the Russian poet, who made much of his African ancestry and who is usually pictured with wooly hair and dark skin.

The young member of English royalty has been described as one of the most publicized and most popular playboys of the Miami Riviera-New York scene, in the same bracket with Ali Khan (who tripped over the color line with Rita Hayworth).

He will probably best be remembered as having been best man at the marriage of Prince Philip to Princess Elizabeth.

Lineage Traced

Young Dave becomes "cullid" by the dixiecrat formula along this line:

A certain Ibrahim Hannibal was born in 1697 in Northern Abyssinia in a camel stop called Logona on the banks of the Mareb River. He was a fullblooded Ethiopian.

In due course, he found himself in Constantinople with his father who served the sultan there. Peter the Great, czar of Russia, who had a penchant for dark-skinned retainers at court, wangled young Ibrahim into his retinue. This was about 1706.

The youthful Ethiopian was baptized in the Russian Orthodox Church in Vilna. His godfather was Peter the Great; and his godmother was the wife of the King of Poland, Augustus II, Queen Christina Ebergardina.

Married Blonde

Ibrahim proceeded to marry a blonde Baltic gentlewoman by whom he had 11 children, among them one Ossip who, in turn, married Maria Pushkin.

Skipping some history and hysterics, they had a daughter who, in due course, married another Pushkin, Sergie Pushkin. They begot the famous Russian poet Alexander Pushkin.

Pushkin, the poet, was inordinately proud of his black great-

grandfather and bragged of his African blood. But reportedly when a sculptor asked him to pose for a bust, he wrote to his wife, "I'm opposed to this! Here my ugliness, in all its dead immobility would be preserved forever."

Pushkin's daughter bore a daughter, Sophia, to Prince Wilhelm of Nassau. Sophia, as her bit, getting the title of Countess of Torby, was morganatically married to the Grand Duke Michael of Russia. They also had a daughter, the Countess Nadzda Torby, the mother of David Milford-Haven, the marquis in question.

How Would South Treat Him?

So there is David Milford-Haven, companion of English kings (and relative), with as cute a "Kings-blood Royal" as ever crept up on a color-conscious but, unaware America.

He is also the great-great grandson of Queen Victoria and a direct descendant of Prince Alexander of Hessen, whose morganatic marriage to Countess Hauke, a Polish lady-in-waiting of Hessen's sister, the Empress Marie of Russia, started the Battenburg line, which in 1917 was changed by Prince Louis Battenberg Mountbatten.

What we want to know is, what happen on that old jim crow when the gentleman marquis is on board; and what about States which have hard laws that tell him, "He can't do things like that."

Mrs. Walter White Divorces Executive

NEW YORK (AP)—Mrs. Walter White, wife of the executive secretary of the NAACP, was granted an uncontested divorce from her husband at Juarez, Mexico, June 30, it was learned here last Thursday.

The divorce was granted Mrs. White on grounds of "incompatibility."

Andrew Weinberger, New York attorney for Mrs. White, said the divorce was an "amicable, friendly settlement" in which Mr. White made provision for the support of the couple's two children and agreed to a property settlement.

Mr. White's lawyer in the case was from the law firm of Barron Rice and Rockmore of New York. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. White was available for comment last Thurs-

day. Weinberger said Mrs. White holds no "hard feelings" toward her former husband and still has the "utmost respect for him."

MARRIED 27 YEARS

Mrs. White will continue to live with her children at 409 Edgecombe Avenue in Harlem. The couple had been married for twenty-seven years.

Weinberger said no third party was mentioned in the divorce action and that both Mr. and Mrs. White had been present for the Mexican divorce.

Mrs. White denied that she had divorced her husband when queried on her trip to Mexico two weeks ago, but a strong rumor had persisted in Harlem that all was not well between the two.

Walter, Poppy Honeymooning

*Courier Date 8-20-49
Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Say White Is Giving Up NAACP

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N

NEW YORK—In New Delhi Monday morning, Mr. White told reporters: "Our marriage has created neither a personal nor a political problem. Neither of us considered the other as Brahmin." (A Brahmin is the highest of four castes of Hindus.) It was also revealed this week that Mrs. Cannon and Mr. White were married July 6 in Jersey City, N. J.

(Special to The Courier)

NEW YORK—Confirming another Courier exclusive, Walter White, NAACP executive secretary on leave, announced Saturday that he had been married to the stunning and glamorous white advertising executive, Mrs. Poppy Cannon, since July 6.

Mr. White's announcement was made in New Delhi, India, a stop on the world tour of the radio program, "America's Town Meeting of the Air," in which Mr. White is a participant and with which the new Mrs. White is traveling on a round-the-world honeymoon.

The 56-year-old race leader did not give specific details of his marriage to the attractive 40-year-old divorcee but, as The Courier revealed two weeks ago, the rites are believed to have been performed near Mrs. Cannon's summer home at West Redding, Conn.

BOTH WRITING BOOK

White did reveal however, that he and his new wife are collecting material for a book on "The Color Line Around The World." It will not be the first attempted collaboration between the talented couple. More than a decade ago, Mr. White and Mrs. Cannon, close friends for nearly twenty years, started

collecting material for an authoritative American cook book, but the project was never completed.

Much of Mr. White's literary work however, has been done at Mrs. Cannon's Connecticut home (she maintained a New York residence at 441 West Twenty-first Street), and Mrs. Cannon, vice president and account executive at the Peter Hilton Agency, as well as food editor of Mademoiselle magazine, assisted him in his work.

WILKINS SILENT

Roy Wilkins, Mr. White's acting successor since the executive secretary was granted a leave of absence for reasons of health on

ROME, Italy—(ANP)—Edith Sampson, one of Chicago's leading attorneys, now on tour with the Town Hall of the Air in Europe, dined with Walter White and his new bride, the former Mrs. Poppy Cannon, recently in Rome.

She described the new bride as most charming, with a taste for wearing most unusual fashions.

June 13, said neither he nor the NAACP had been officially informed of the marriage, but the close friendship of the couple has since been known to top NAACP officials for years.

For a great part of this time, an autographed picture of Mrs. Cannon has hung on the wall of Mr. White's office at 20 West Fortieth Street. It is inscribed: "To Walter White, gentle and charming knight."

Mr. White was divorced in Juarez, Mexico, on June 30 by his wife of twenty-seven years, the former Gladys Powell. They had met when he came to the NAACP from his native Atlanta, Ga., and at the time of their betrothal, Miss Powell was Mr. White's secretary. They have two children, Walter Carl Darrow White, and Jane, an actress, who made her Broadway debut in "Strange Fruit," and is now playing in summer stock while preparing for a radio and television career in the fall.

VASSAR GRADUATE

The former Mrs. Cannon, a striking brunette and Vassar College graduate, had been married three times before the July 6 nuptials and is the mother of a child by

each of the three unions. Her first marriage to Caesar Cannon ended in a divorce. Her second husband, Alf Askland, a Norwegian, died. She divorced her third husband, Charles Claudius Phillips, maitre d'hotel at the swank Waldorf Astoria here, in the Virgin Islands last March 17.

While establishing residence in St. Thomas, V. I., for her last divorce, Mrs. Cannon resided in the home of Mrs. Eldra Schulerbrandt, wife of the Minister of Finance. Her three children by previous marriages are, now staying there while the new Mrs. White is on her round-the-world honeymoon.

Formal announcement of the marriage was believed hastened by the interest of newspapers both here and abroad two weeks ago, and a newspaper in Turkey published a picture of the honeymooning couple and identified the bride. Mr. White had originally been expected to announce the marriage on his return trip here next October.

Contracts have already been signed for the book, "The Color Line Around The World," with publication expected next summer or fall.

Mr. White is not expected to resume his duties at the NAACP since at the time the leave was granted, he had insisted that his complete resignation be accepted while stating then that he was seeking to resign because of a heart ailment. He said that he did not believe that race leaders should continue to head organizations when their health made full direction and participation impossible.

Do Negroes Want Equality?

That fellow who wrote the song, "After You Get What You Want You Don't Want It," was really striking the nail on the head when it comes to confused leadership thinking among American Negroes. This week we published an article from a seasoned Negro writer who somehow seems to feel the marriage of Walter White to Poppy Cannon is a national calamity, and we just a few days ago received a letter from a director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who seems to feel the NAACP secretary, on leave, should be asked for his resignation because of the choice he has made of a wife.

It is passing strange that all races see fit to join in marriage with all other groups but the American Negro, and this peculiar notion developing among Negroes that they block this kind of jim crow and segregation into their judgment and consideration as to the dignity and self respect of Negroes is perfectly intolerable. We suspect as the years pass by Negroes will continue their general inclination to intermarry with Negroes, but just like men and women of all other races, some one individual will get a yearning to step across the line of race, and when that day comes, that right is inalienable, inherent and absolute. There is no one who has the moral right to say him nay.

When Ali Khan, the future leader of five million Moslems, this year decided to marry a Protestant American girl, Rita Hayworth, no one seemed to feel that the millions of communicants of Moslem faith had been betrayed, and we have heard no adverse criticism in this country suggesting that white people had suffered some sort of calamitous happening. Here we have a member of a dark race intermarrying with white.

We recall just prior to the Ethiopian-Italian conflict efforts of a Japanese of high estate to intermarry in the royal family of Ethiopia, without any dissent on the part of Haile Selassie. As a matter of fact the Falashas of Ethiopia are black Jews indicative of the ancient past when all Jews were dark people. We presume if Walter White had married a New York Jew, these loud-mouthed, leather-lunged blacks, who condemn so vociferously his recent marriage, would send their "righteous" wrath upon Walter's head.

What we say here is not a brief for marrying white women. It is a brief for absolute freedom of choice when human beings decide to marry. Many Negroes returned to America following the war with Japanese, East Indian and Chinese wives. We anticipate that just as other men, black, white, Mexican, Chinese, and incidentally, a white person, rests in the right of the individual, irrespective of his color, to exercise the right of choice in the selection of a wife.

Many white men have married black women. This writer's father married a number of such couples when the family lived in Minnesota some fifty years ago. The desire, we actually believe, among white men to marry Negro women is far more intense than it is among Negro men to marry white women. White men resort to concubinage in order to escape social ostracism and economic reprisals. The millions of lynchings in this country evidence this fact, and there are thousands of whites in the Old South who acknow-

ledged their children despite laws preventing right to legally acknowledge the wife.

And then this other silly charge about the article written by Mr. White about skin bleach. If science has discovered a formula by which dark skin can be turned light, what is wrong with that? We suspect millions of whites would welcome some sort of formula by which they could instantly turn dark instead of spending endless days on summer beach sands attempting to get sun tan. Just why should we set up a bar to Walter White discussing the effects of "monobenzy" upon the human anatomy? Are there some sciences that Negro leaders must not discuss?

White folk, whose hair by nature looks like a horse's mane, spend millions of dollars every year attempting to put a curl in their hair, while the blacks spend millions attempting to get the curl out of theirs. Whites are in no wise satisfied with their sallow skin, as evidenced by the war-paint every white girl from her teens until death decorates her side-walls, and they are not satisfied with their eyebrows or lips. So they use other means to make one believe their eyebrows and lips are what they ain't. Our notion is it's just as moral and decent to change one's color as it is to change one's waistline with a corset, or to go to an extreme as some folk do when they have their entire face "lifted."

There is no use dodging the truth. Plenty of blacks will be intrigued by the thought of dodging jim crow and segregation, and will immediately seize upon the idea of experimenting with monobenzy. It is a defense technique in which many weak-minded will seek refuge. If it is harmless, yet turns such individuals white, it's good riddance for Negroes, and just punishment for white people.

What we have in mind is that certain Negro leaders in this country are jealous of the dizzy heights to which Walter White has climbed in world acclaim, and seek this flimsy excuse to attack him. One thing is certain: he has traveled around the world during the past sixty days with some of the most distinguished Americans of this period. Apparently these outstanding Americans did not feel that Mr. White had committed some great moral offense or they would not have carried him along, accompanied by his spouse as exhibit Number 1. While on this trip the NAACP secretary visited and hob-nobbed with the rulers of the earth all over the universe, and none of these seemed to feel that anything untoward or perverse had been committed by this American leader. It remained for certain types of Negro leadership to decide that after they secure human equality and respect, they don't want it.

Walter White Marries

We had a friend of many years standing, who resides in California, to write us this week expressing the belief that the NAACP is washed up and at the end of the row because Walter White, its secretary, has married a white woman, and we suspect the usefulness of Walter White, now on leave, as NAACP secretary, is at an end because of this distorted, twisted and prejudicial concept people have respecting the right of a man to select his mate.

First of all we wish to point out that the NAACP is in no sense at the end of its row. The world paused for a moment when the great Roosevelt died and then went on to explode the atomic bomb, and is in 1949 still going pretty strong. The NAACP has just ended its most successful and effective year in the realm of civil rights, and we are positive

each human being has two parents, four grandparents, sixteen great-grandparents and that in ten generations he has had 1,024 ancestors, and in twenty generations something like 1,048,576 relatives. How can Poppy in truth guarantee that somewhere in the dim past some of her kinfolk did not throw a "Moses" and marry an Ethiopian. At least she might assume someone out of her million kinfolk might have met a charming Walter White.

We have simply recited the above facts to show how ridiculous and absurd anyone is in this day and time to talk about purity of race. The white folk who are going to rear up on their haunches and bellow for dear life, and the blacks who are today victims of white psychology and race hate, should remember the admonition of DuBois, who said many years ago, "The time to have stopped amalgamation was just before it commenced; after then it was forever too late."

We want to take this opportunity to preach a downright sermon to white people who wink their eye when white men enter into illicit relationship with Negro women, but who exhibit something akin to righteous wrath when a black man honors a white woman by marrying her. Walter White has shown far greater respect for white womanhood than several of our honored presidents have shown for black mothers. If

and sure the men presently at the helm will be able to carry on the fight for human liberty just as Mr. White has done in the past, and as we are sure in some other way he will continue to utilize his great powers for good.

We are quite sure there will be propaganda units of the Nordic group who will seek to jam a wedge in between Negroes because of this latest decision of Mr. White respecting his domestic affairs, and we are equally sure there will be a lot of Uncle Tom blacks who will offer aid and comfort to the enemy by denouncing interracial marriages, forgetting entirely that they are in fact criticizing God Himself in doing so, for it was God who endorsed the marriage of Moses to an Ethiopian woman. We cannot get much better endorsement of interracial marriage than in reading the 12th chapter of Numbers.

But getting back to Walter. Everyone who has seen that gentleman, and who is not blind, knows this former Georgian has to protest and bear witness in a thousand ways to convince his auditors he has one drop of black blood in his veins, and it could be that if we searched back into the ethnic record of Poppy she might have a greater quantum of black blood than her husband. Statisticians have figured out that

One will take the time to peruse available documents in the Congressional Library he will discover that George Washington had a colored sweetheart, Mary Gibbon; that Thomas Jefferson was the father of a child by a black mother, while Andrew Jackson had three of them. How can we condemn Walter White who has become joined in marriage with a white woman and at the same time honor Washington, Jefferson and Jackson for the depraved relationship they sustained to slave women? Who is to blame for the more than four million mulattoes in this country? We might also inquire whether these mulattoes arrived here through the sanctity of marriage or have we been allowing them to arrive in the gutter of white lust. When the whites who want to argue about Walter White's decency in marrying a white woman get through answering the two above questions, we'll be ready to hear them discuss the right of man to put asunder that which God has joined together.

The only reason why we suggest that Walter White's usefulness with the NAACP is perhaps ended is because we recognize the deep-seated feeling millions of Negroes have on this subject. Thousands of blacks honestly and sincerely forget all of the realities of life and actually feel it is a crime for black people to marry out of their race. Whites want to argue that it lowers the mental level of their group, and out of all of this bewildering argument the average Negro's reasoning is left swinging in mid-air.

The actual background to the Negro approach to this question develops out of the unreasonable attitude of the whites. Some idea of this twisted reaction was exposed in the segregation fight we had several years ago in Oklahoma City. We had a number of Negroes who wanted to lead a delegation to the city hall demanding that whites be forced to move out of the Negro district because the city would not allow Negroes to live in the white district. Such deluded persons suffer from the belief that two wrongs make a right. Such Negroes could not see they were fighting against the very principle they sought to have guaranteed to them.

In the marital relationship the average black man and woman, if they will search diligently for the cause of their dissent, will discover it rests wholly in the fact they seek to do the same thing to the white man they feel the Nordics have done to them.

Proof of this rests in the fact that Negroes in Oklahoma for years intermarried with Indians with no such reaction. They intermarry with all classes in South America and in the Carribean with no such reaction. It should be crystal clear there is no innate or natural dislike on the part of one race for another. It is simply based in effort to effect reprisal as indicated in the segregation fight in Oklahoma City. It should not be overlooked that when we set the white woman out aside from the Oriental, the Indian and the Asiatic, we are agreeing in the concept the white man offers that his mate is something different from all other women in the world. That is where unreason leads us. When we can think in terms of women and men and not in terms of color we will have reached the abstract ground we should stand upon in human relationships and marriage.

And now back to the white man's theory that the mixture of white and black blood develops an inferior breed. This is also an erroneous idea. People seemingly forget that Alexander Hamilton, the first treasurer of the United States, was the bastard son of a Scotch peddler and a West Indian mulatto; that Coleridge-Taylor, the great English musician, was the progeny stemming from a white mother and an African; that Dumas and Pushkin, who left their marks on

France and Russia, respectively, in the field of letters, were half-breeds. They forget that when the Grand Duke Michael of Russia married the Countess of Torby, he had married a woman, who if she lived in Virginia, would be classified under the statutes as a Negro. Earl Grey, a member of one of the most noble families in England many years ago, married a Hottentot woman in the Cape Colony. Who is it to say that biological Pushkin, Dumas and Alexander Hamilton known to history should not have lived? What tyrant with a white face has the right to determine by law, written or unwritten, the ethnic urge, desire or inclination of the mulatto? Think of your own marriage. Is it not just as reasonable to argue that all short, or fat or tall people should mate as to argue that all colors should be regimented?

We want to repeat, as we have said many times before in this column, no man has the moral or ethnical right to decree whom another shall marry. According to the Bible, that is God's responsibility and it is written, "What therefore God has joined together let no man put asunder."

Walter White is our leader right on. It is unfortunate that he could not get along with his mate of many years, but we must all recall this happens in the best regulated families. Divorce does not seem to have dimmed the popularity of the Roosevelt family although the public print has carried numerous stories of family disagreements ending in marriage annulment. One thing is certain, if, as white folk argue, God intended to keep the races separate, the Almighty has made a dismal failure and fizzle in this endeavor.

WALTER WHITES MARRIES POPPY CANNON AND LEAVES ON TOUR

Future Status of NAACP Secretary on Leave Not Yet Known
NEW WIFE JOINED IN FOURTH MARRIAGE

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The rumored romance between Walter White and Mrs. Poppy Cannon became a reality as it was reported from reliable sources that they were married here before both left for Europe during the first week of July.

This is White's second marriage. He was divorced from his first wife June 30 in Mexico after 27 years of marriage. They had two children, Walter Jr., and Jane.

The second Mrs. White is married for her fourth time. She has three children, each one reportedly by a different husband.

She is an editor of Mademoiselle magazine, an attache of the Haitian Information bureau, and also is active in advertising.

The newlyweds are not together now, as White had to catch up with the world tour by the Town Hall of the Air which he missed when it left New York.

What they plan for their future is not known. Neither would make a statement before they left the United States on their rumored romance.

Mrs. White is a large white woman with long dark hair. She is about 45 years old, while White is 56.

Whether his marriage across racial lines will affect his status with the NAACP or not seems to be the biggest question about White's future. He is at present on a year's leave of absence as executive secretary of the NAACP.

in a cooking editor of a prominent woman's magazine, who is a divorcee and the mother of three children.

Now on leave of absence from the NAACP, White reportedly was a frequent visitor in her home in New Canaan, Conn., until a year ago when gossip allegedly caused him to discontinue his visits.

Acquaintances for a number of years, the two were said to have been seen together at the Yankee-Dodger World Series in 1947 and in Ole Olson's smart Circular Room.

V.I. in '47

The editor is attached to the Haitian Information Bureau here. Both she and Mrs. White were reported in the Virgin Islands in 1947. During this trip, White suffered a heart attack.

White's supposedly new love interest was granted a divorce in St. Thomas, V. I., on March 17, 1949, a check has revealed. Said to be in her forties, she has a large frame, blue-grey eyes and long, dark hair. Her children are said to be by three different husbands.

Her latest husband when queried about the rumor that his wife was romantically interested in White, asserted that he had "nothing whatever to say."

When she was asked about a romance, she replied,

"I'm a newspaper person myself and I know it would be foolish for me to make a statement or to answer such a question. I am sure that any information stating that Mrs. White is naming me as a co-respondent is wrong."

Also refusing to comment on the subject was Dr. Louis Wright, chairman of the Board of Directors of the NAACP. He was asked whether Mr. White's leave of absence from the NAACP was in any way connected with his alleged new romantic interest.

"I have no comment to make," Dr. Wright declared.

Mrs. Gladys White shortly before the announcement of her divorce from Mr. White, refused to confirm a story that she had cold shouldered the editor when the latter tried to greet her effusively at an ultra fashionable party some time ago.

Walter White Weds Divorcee
NAACP Official Had

to Join World Tour
HER 4th MATE

Effect of Marriage

Across Line Pondered

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rumored romance between Walter White and Mrs. Poppy Cannon became a reality as it was reported from reliable sources that they were married here before both left for Europe during the first week of July.

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Not Together Now

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Status With NAACP at Stake

Mrs. White is a large white woman with long black hair. She is about 45 years old, while White is 56.

Whether his marriage across racial lines will affect his status with the NAACP or not seems to be the biggest question about White's future. He is at present on a year's leave of absence as executive secretary of the NAACP.

It had been rumored that he wanted to resign because of his romance with the new Mrs. White.

Not to Marry Frederic March
 Meanwhile, the first Mrs. White has given the lie to rumors linking her romantically with Frederic March, the noted stage and screen star.

She told reporters that she and her husband had met the Marches at public dinners from time to time. She said further that Mr. White invited both Mr. March and his wife, known on the stage as Florence Eldridge, to the 1945 opening of "Strange Fruit," in which the Whites' daughter Jane was starred.

Because Mrs. March was in

Europe Mr. March attended alone. A picture taken of the party showed the actor seated next to Mrs. White.

"That photograph," she said, "is the only reason for the various rumors since then."

Mrs. White insisted that remarriage is "far from my thoughts now."

The announcement of their marriage but said it was always a social gathering where other friends were invited. She expressed the hope that there would be no criticism of Mr. White's marriage by colored people and showed a keen interest in the reporter's personal opinion of the marriage.

The Cannon estate is located in West Redding, about a two-hour ride from New York City, and is about five miles from the Connecticut home of Dr. C. B. Powell, New York publisher.

Asked whether the Cannon home was the birth place of Mrs. Cannon, Mrs. Sellars said it was not but added that she did not know where her employer had been born. Later she said Mrs. Cannon's mother is in West Virginia.

She said Mr. White had made calls on Mrs. Cannon at the Connecticut home prior to the announcement.

With Her Two Years

Met at Social Gathering

Met at Social Gathering

Housekeeper Says All Thought White 'Swell'

REDDING, Conn. (NNPA) — The housekeeper of Walter White's white wife said here last Thursday that Mr. White is very popular with the neighbors of Mrs. Cannon here in this sleepy little mountain town and that Mrs. Cannon's three children "simply adore" him.

White Confirms Second Marriage
Wed Caucasian Editor
Week After Divorce
NEW DELHI, India — Walter F. White, 56-year-old executive sec-

Seen Together Often in N. Y.
Principals Refuse to Comment on Story
NEW YORK — Rumor has it that the recently divorced Walter White is romantically interested

ANOTHER 'LOST BOUNDARIES'?

First Photo of Walter White and New Bride

Ex-Housekeeper Says *Afro-American* Oct 4-3-49 Poppy Favored Passing

CLEVELAND—Mrs. Poppy Cannon White, the thrice-married bride of Walter White, was once snubbed by the aristocratic set at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York.

An ex-housekeeper for the charming and beautiful Poppy disclosed this information here in an exclusive AFRO interview.

The housekeeper, who wished that her name not be used, said that she worked for Poppy for five years and has known her for a total of nine years.

"I learned that a prominent New York hostess refused to invite Poppy to a fashionable party. All of the six members of her household staff were colored said the ex-housekeeper. She is very beautiful and her tan complexion has led to suspicions."

Advised Her to "Pass"

"She has never mentioned anything personal about color to me," the woman told the AFRO, "But she once asked me why I didn't try to pass since life would be so much easier."

The fact that Poppy was well-informed on "passing" and once asked the colored housekeeper to board a son of an earlier marriage put the housekeeper to thinking.

The ex-housekeeper is a very light person who has worked in the homes of many wealthy New Yorkers, including the Rockefellers. She is well-known to the theatrical set also for her dress-making abilities.

Mild Furore Created

The ex-housekeeper's contentions have created a mild furore in local social circles.

A few years ago when she resigned the post at Poppy's hotel suite to return here, the ex-housekeeper continually told about charming and beautiful colored women who were passing in New York. She had pictures to back her accounts.

It might be that White will bring the news on critics of his interracial marriage when he returns home.

Feeling publicity, the ex-housekeeper has refused to make any statements regarding any "secrets" Poppy may have told her.

The woman worked for Poppy when she was married to Henri Phillipe, the banquet manager of the Waldorf Hotel. Their suite was in the hotel and was very elaborate. Poppy had a staff of six people and frequently entertained.

One of her close friends is

Dorothy Kilgallen, a New York newspaper columnist. Poppy has a reputation for her beauty and stylish dressing. "That's the best looking woman I've ever seen" the ex-housekeeper says, "She should have been in the movies."

Poppy has three children, one by each of her other husbands. The present whereabouts of the children are unknown. Poppy is a graduate of Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania.

During the time the woman worked for Poppy, she became very friendly, but Poppy never revealed anything about her past background. Her birthplace and earlier home life remain a mystery.

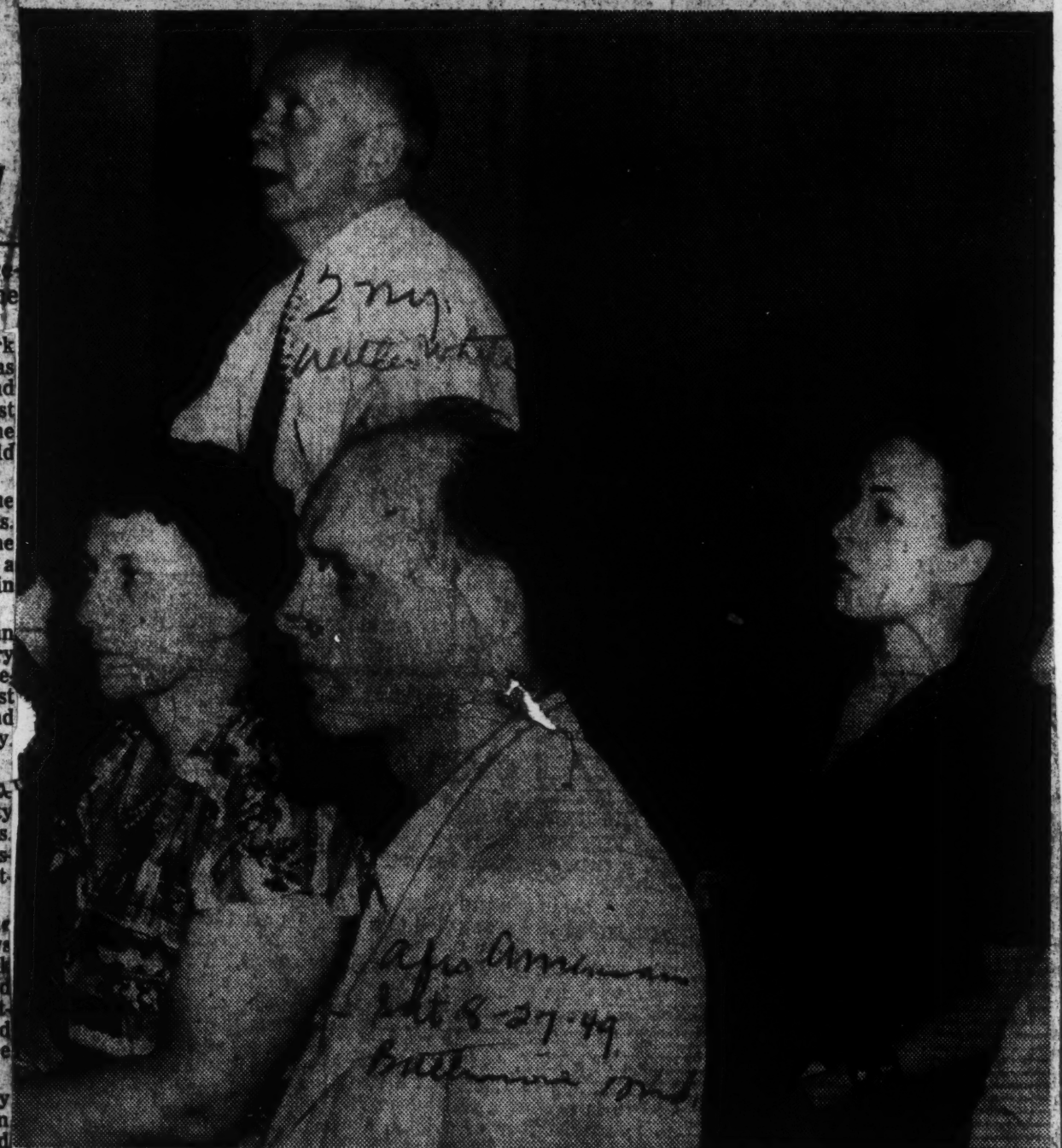
Wife No. 1, Here

The first Mrs. Walter White spent the past 10 days in the city at the home of White's sister, Mrs. Alonzo Glenn, reportedly to escape "pestering New York reporters."

An AFRO reporter call at the home Thursday, brought the news that "Mrs. White had gone back to New York." Mrs. Glenn refused to make any statement and retorted "no comment" when asked about the divorce wife's future plans.

The first Mrs. White reportedly didn't leave the house located in the Glenville area here and "rested comfortably." She is said to be "very much upset."

Walter F. White (standing), 56, and the former Mrs. Poppy Cannon (extreme right), 42, a white woman, whom he married in New York on July 6. They are shown at a press conference in New Delhi, India, with Mrs. Althea Pratt Hottel, president of the American Association of University Women, and Clarence R. Decker, president of the University of Kansas.



"KINGSBLOOD ROYAL" LINEAGE CAUSES N. Y. SOCIETY FLURRY

By ALGER L. ADAMS

NEW YORK—(ANP)—The marriage of a Negro man to a white New York upperbracket socialite is currently making all the society pages and columns in New York City, but no one bothered to identify that "one drop of Negro blood" until last Sunday.

This refers, of course, to one of the most widely publicized "romances" of the diamond-studded social register, namely the betrothal of the young Marquis of Milford, cousin of the King of England, to the new "Mrs. Simpson," Mrs. Romaine Simpson, a young New York City divorcee. This union, if it still takes place since the genealogical applecart has been upset, will probably be followed with more snickers and moans from racists than have been heard since Jack Johnson came a racial cropper or Walter White flopped over on the other side of the fence.

DESCRIBED AS NEGRO

The socially acceptable young marquis was described by Cholly Knickerbocker in the JOURNAL-AMERICAN, Sunday, as being a Negro who was living a "Lost Boudoir" and whose Russian relatives had pulled a "Pinky" back some where along the ancestral line. Knickerbocker brought out what is all printed in the "Almanac de Gotha," the blue-book of royalty; namely, that David Milford-Haven is a decedent of a certain Ethiopian who was histed off to Moscow some 250-odd years ago, and through him to Alexander Pushkin, the Russian poet who made much of his African ancestry and who is usually pictured with wooly hair and dark skin.

The young member of English royalty who has been described as one of the most publicized and most popular playboys of the Miami-Vienna-New York scene, in the same bracket with Ali Khan (who stepped over the color line with Robert Rossin or Robert Rossin, was noted for his London evenings with Princess Margaret and with Ambassador to England Lewis Douglas daughter, Spencer. He will probably best be remembered as having been best man at the marriage of Prince Philip to Princess Elizabeth.

A certain Ibrahim was born in 1697 in northern Abyssinia in a camel stop called Logona on the banks of the Mareb river. He was a full-blooded Ethiopian, pure and black. In due course, he found himself in Constantinople with his father who served the sultan there. Peter the Great, czar of Russia, who had a penchant for dark-skinned retainers at court, wangled young Ibrahim into his retinue. This was about 1706.

The youthful Ethiopian was baptized in the Russian Orthodox church in Vilna. His godparents were the same Peter the Great, and his godmother was the wife of the King of Poland, Augustus II, Queen Christine Ebergardina.

Ibrahim proceed to marry a blonde Baltic gentlewoman by whom he had 11 children, among them one Ossip who, in turn, married Maria Pushkin. Skipping some history and hysterics, they had a daughter who, in due course, married another Pushkin, Sergie Pushkin. They begot the famous Russian poet Alexander Pushkin.

BRAGGED OF BLOOD

Pushkin, the poet, was inordinately proud of his black greatgrandfather and bragged of his African blood. But reportedly when a sculptor asked him to pose for a bust, he wrote to his wife, "I'm opposed to this! Here my Negro ugliness, in all its dead immobility would be preserved forever."

At any rate, up to here, "Negro" is clear and aggressively claimed.

Afterwards, the line twists a bit, but it goes like this:

Pushkin's daughter bore a daughter to Prince Wilhelm of Nassau, Sophia, as fier bit getting the title of Countess of Torby, was morganatically married to the Grand Duke Michael of Russia. They, also, had a daughter, the Countess Nadejda Torby, the mother of David Milford-Haven, the marquis in question.

So there is David Milford-Haven, companion of English kings (and relative), with as cute a "Kingsblood Royal" as ever crept up on a color-conscious but unaware America.

If any one cares to pursue the matter further, it might be worth noting that he is also the great-great grandson of Queen Victoria and a direct decedant of Prince Alexander of Hessen, whose morganatic marriage to Countess Hauke, a Polish lady in waiting of Hessen's sister, the

Empress Marie of Russia, started the Battenburg line which in 1917 was changed by Prince Louis Battenberg Mountbatten.

What we want to know is, what will happen on that old jimcrow train or trolley when the gebeltmen marquis gets on board; and what about those states which have hard sharp laws that tell him, "He can't do things like that."

Color Gets Spotlight in Custody Demand

Adys-American
Dat. 11-5-49
Jurist Calls Case of Girl, 5, With
Mixed Parents 'Grave' Problem

BUFFALO, N.Y. — A little drop of colored blood again has raised a "grave" social problem according to a jurist who has been asked to settle the matter of custody of a five-year-old child.

Pawn in the case is a little girl whose mother is white and whose father is of Irish, Indian and colored ancestry. The maternal grandmother, Mrs. Elva R. Freitas, 52, of 41 Lester St., is fighting for the custody of the child, claiming that the parents are not fit to have her. Studying the case is Judge Alger E. Williams who is concerned chiefly as to whether the child will be raised as a colored or white child.

Can Provide Home

Mrs. Marguerite A. Marshall, 24, the girl's mother, wants custody of the child stating, that she and her husband, Emerson Marshall, 32, of 165 Walnut St., are now able to provide a good Christian home for their child. They have another child, nine months old.

Mrs. Freitas, who is the mother of 10 children, five of whom are living, told the judge that she has had the child, Mary Marshall, since the girl was six months old. She added that she gave the child the love and affection that the parents denied it and that she brought the child up as her own.

Colored or White Query

"My husband and children love and are devoted to Mary," the grandmother emphasized.

It was then that Justice Williams asked her,

"Are you going to bring up this girl as a white girl?"

"I am going to bring her up as she is," Mrs. Freitas replied.

The grandfather, Arthur E. Freitas, 54, a railroad worker, testified that his home is in a white neighborhood and that the neighbors had seen his daughter.

Marguerite and her husband had known about the Mary since she was born.

Mr. Marshall, who is a native of Texas, is a butcher. He is the father of three children by a previous marriage. His present wife was a cashier in a downtown store at the time of their marriage.

After ordering the Probation Department to investigate the case, Justice Williams told Mrs. Freitas that the child could remain in her care for the present time.

Mother of 'Problem' Child Tells Story

By LELAND JONES

BUFFALO, N.Y.—Mrs. Marguerite A. Marshall, 24, the local mother who is fighting for the return of her five-year-old daughter, and the right to raise her in a colored neighborhood, told the AFRO last week: "I have faith; I believe I'm going to get my baby back."

Mrs. Marshall is the white wife of Emerson Marshall, 32, of 165 Walnut St., who is of Cherokee Indian, Irish and colored American ancestry. They are the parents of Mary, 5, and Robert, 9 months.

Justice Alger Williams of the State Supreme Court claims that, because of the neighborhood in which the Marshalls live, there are "grave social problems. It is a question of whether this child is to be raised as white or colored."

The child is now in the temporary custody of her maternal grandmother, Mrs. Ella B. Freitus, 41 Lister St., a white neighbor. Mrs. Marshall labeled as untrue earlier stories that Mrs. Freitus, her mother, had kept the child for four and a half years.

How Trouble Started

The problem began when the child was six months old and her parents were unable to obtain an apartment and were forced to live with Mr. Marshall's sister in a colored neighborhood.

Last year they moved into their own apartment in the same house, and are comfortably situated.

Until a year ago the child went back and forth to the grandparents and parents. The mother said: "I know my mother loves Mary as her own, and since we were so crowded here, I thought it would be good to have her stay sometimes with her grandmother."

"When she started to school two years ago, she began staying there pretty often. She wasn't four then."

Grandmother Kept Child

The next year, the Marshalls took the child across town every morning to the school in the grandmother's neighborhood.

Quite often Mary's grandfather would come to the Walnut St. address and ask Mrs. Marshall if he could take the child home since the grandmother missed her so.

Mrs. Marshall advised: "She was here two months ago. We went to buy her a pair of shoes and she asked if she could visit her grandmother."

"We took her over and grandmother asked that she stay over Sunday. Then when we went after Mary, grandmother wouldn't give her to us."

Mrs. Marshall thought the judge would stress the fact that they, the parents, weren't as able to give the child as much as the grandparents.

She says she didn't expect "race" to be an issue, and that she felt religion might be a factor.

Religion Real Issue

The grandparents are Catholic, and to their chagrin their daughter, Mrs. Marshall, gave up the Catholic faith to join her husband's church, The Church of God and Christ, where Mr. Marshall's brother is a minister.

"We've been taking her to our church," Mrs. Marshall said, "But a few months ago the grandparents entered the child in the Catholic Church."

Earlier stories claim that the mother would be unable to care for the child, but Mrs. Marshall says her husband has a job as a butcher with the Danahy Packing Company and they are now able to provide a good home for their family.

Justice Williams ordered an investigation by the County probation department before permanent custody of the child.

Youth Accused of Love Theft

**Husband Asks \$10,000
of White Groceryman**

CLEVELAND — Charges that a 19-year-old white youth stole the love of a colored woman and broke up a marriage of a veteran city employee were made in a sensational \$10,000 alienation of affection suit filed in Cleveland Common Pleas Court here, last week, by Rodney McDowell.

The man accused of being the love thief is Theodore Abdellah, whose father operates a grocery store in a colored neighborhood.

According to the petition, Abdellah, who was 19 years old 10 years ago, wooed Mrs. Evaline McDowell, then 37 years of age, while McDowell was sick in bed during a serious illness.

Wife Shed Husband

McDowell charges in his petition that the youth took his wife to clubs, bars and other such places of entertainment, despite the fact that he was only 19 years old. The State laws bar minors in drinking places.

By reason of what is charged as his wrongful conduct in the petition, Mrs. McDowell, the suit states, became enamoured of the youth and eventually deserted her husband. She secured a divorce from McDowell in October of this year.

The city employee charges that because of the unlawful conduct of Abdellah, he has been unable to establish a friendly relation-

ship with his wife and all attempts at reconciliation have failed.

Asks Property Settlement

The plaintiff further accuses Abdellah of being responsible for his wife's filing for a divorce and asks monies to compensate him for costs of the divorce action and a property settlement.

The McDowells were married in Ripley, N.Y., in 1937. They have no children.

**Landlady Praises
The Courier
Robeson Jr. Bride**
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Mrs. Grace Mull, white, former landlady of Paul Robeson Jr.'s white bride, in an interview with reporters here last week was lavish in her praise of them. Robeson visited the young woman while she was a student at the University of Pittsburgh's graduate school of social work last spring. *Feb. 7, 2-49*

"Marilyn couldn't have picked a more respectable man. He is a gentleman to the end of his toes," she said of the junior Robeson. Of the young bride she stated: "I don't think there was a nicer girl walked. I mean that in all ways. She was just as much a lady as Paul was a gentleman."

Couple Jailed in Richmond

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Cat. 1-15-49
Trucker Says He Loves White Wife,
Will Remain in Virginia With Her

RICHMOND, Va. — (NNPA) — While awaiting trial here on a charge of violating Virginia's miscegenation law, William E. Purcell, 35, has declared that he loves his wife very much and will remain in Richmond regardless of the outcome of the charges against him. His wife also was jailed.

Released on \$500, Purcell, a truck driver, was arrested last week on a warrant sworn out by his wife's mother, Mrs. Ada L. Hammond, who said that Purcell was a colored man and that her daughter was under age at the time of the marriage.

3 Cases in Month
This is the third miscegenation case to come up in the courts in Southern States in the past month. David Knight, 23, Navy veteran, has been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary in Ellisville, Miss., for marrying a white girl. He has appealed the verdict and is on bond. *Afro-American* in Roanoke, Va., a case is pending against Clark Council Hamilton, a steelworker. His mother-in-law, Mrs. Ada L. Hammond, charged that he is a colored man and posed as white when applying for a license to marry her daughter. *Baltimore, Md.*

Felony in the State
In Virginia, it is a felony for a colored and a white person to marry.

In the Purcell case, Thomas R. Miller, Hastings Court Clerk, said that a photostatic copy of Mrs. Purcell's birth certificate shows her age to be 18 and her birthplace Scott County, Va. She is under \$1000 on a perjury charge. *1-15-49*

At the city jail where she is being held, the jailer says that she is pregnant and he doubts if she will be able to stand trial. A preliminary hearing has been set for her for Jan. 18 in Richmond Police Court.

Married on Dec. 21, a sister of Mrs. Purcell's, Mrs. Kirshtein, says that Mrs. Purcell has been pregnant five months. She also added that she said Purcell is a colored man. *The Afro-American*
Purcell and Miss Rhoton were married here Dec. 21 by J. H. B. Ray, a justice of the peace.

Virginia

Yet Bound Over In Miscegenation

ROANOKE, Va., Jan. 11 — (AP) — A preliminary hearing for Clark G. Hamilton, Navy veteran charged with violating Virginia's miscegenation statute, to the Circuit Court grand jury.

This followed the action of Hamilton's counsel in waiving a preliminary hearing in trial Justice Court, scheduled for Wednesday.

The grand jury is scheduled to convene Feb. 15.

A preliminary hearing for Hamilton originally had been set for Dec. 30 but was postponed until Wednesday after T. Warren Messick, Roanoke attorney, was engaged as counsel for the accused.

Hamilton was arrested in Baltimore last month on a warrant obtained by his mother-in-law, Mrs. B. O. Hammond, of Roanoke County. Hamilton and his wife, the former Florence Hammond, were married in Roanoke County last May.

Eugene W. Chelf, commonwealth's attorney of Roanoke County, said he had received a certified copy of a birth certificate for a man of the same name from Franklin County, Ala., and showing the race as "colored."

The state's miscegenation statute makes it a felony for whites and Negroes to intermarry. The maximum punishment is five years in prison.

Alabama Negro Pleads Guilty To Marrying White Girl In Virginia

ROANOKE, Va., March 5 — (AP) — Clark Council Hamilton, Jr., pleaded guilty in Roanoke County Circuit Court in Salem yesterday to a charge of violating Virginia's miscegenation statute.

Judge T. L. Keister sentenced the 20-year-old Navy veteran to three years in the state penitentiary but suspended the sentence on Hamilton's good behavior.

Hamilton's plea came as a surprise. He had been scheduled to go on trial on March 10.

Charged with violating a Virginia law that forbids the intermarriage of white and Negro people, Hamilton was arrested on a warrant obtained by his mother-in-law Mrs. B. P. Hammond.

Hamilton had married Mrs. Hammond's daughter, 19-year-old Florence Madelon Hammond.

Yesterday when confronted with

a certified copy of a birth certificate for a Clark Council Hamilton, Jr., born on July 4, 1928, in Russellville, Ala., of "colored" parents, Hamilton admitted that he was a Negro.

The birth certificate presented as evidence lists Hamilton as being the son of Clark Council Hamilton and Helen White, colored residents of Russellville, Ala.

When Hamilton obtained a marriage license, he listed his race as white, his birthplace as Elsereda, Calif., and his age as 22.

When Hamilton was brought here he still maintained he was a "white" man and he was placed in the white section of the jail.

'Kingsblood Royals':

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Charge Va. White Girl
Lied About Age to Marry
Man Alleged to Be Negro
Set 2-3-49

(Special to The Courier)

RICHMOND, Va. — Mrs. Stella May Rhoton Purcell was bound over to the Hastings Court grand jury which will meet Feb. 7 on a charge of committing perjury to obtain a marriage license. She waived a preliminary hearing in Police Court.

Meanwhile, her husband, William E. Purcell, 35, a truck driver, was scheduled for a preliminary hearing Feb. 3, in police court, part II, on a charge of miscegenation. The warrant, taken out by the girl's mother, accuses Purcell of being a Negro.

CHARGE, THREE FALSEHOODS
Justice Court Clerk Thomas R. Miller, who signed the warrant against the girl, charges that she told three falsehoods in order to obtain the marriage license last Dec. 31. Marriage license records list her age at 21, her birthplace as Kingsport, Tenn., and list both her parents as dead.

Instead, according to Miller, she is 18, was born in Scott County, Va., and her mother lives in South Richmond.

PARENTS WHITE

The birth certificate of Purcell, on file with the State Bureau of Vital Statistics, lists both his parents as white.

**Has Vet raled
to Va. for Trial**
The Afro-American

Baltimore and
Man, Wife Living
Peacefully in Md.
Set 1-1-49
**MAY TEST LAW
Miscegenation Acts
Held Unconstitutional**

ROANOKE, Va. — An opportunity to test miscegenation statutes in three States is provided this week, as Clark Council Hamilton, 22-year-old Navy veteran, awaits a preliminary hearing Friday before Roanoke County's Justice Court on the charge of violating the State law prohibiting racial intermarriage.

Hamilton was arrested in Baltimore on a warrant sworn out by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ada L. Hammond of Roanoke, setting forth that he is colored and that he knew it when he married Miss Florence Hammond on May 22 in Salem, Va. He is being held in jail in Salem.

The opportunity for the

Knight of Mississippi, who two weeks ago was sentenced to five years in the Mississippi State penitentiary for having married a "white" woman.

In order to punish Knight for this offense, it was necessary for city officials in Ellisville, Miss., to dig up a 58-year-old statute for biding cohabitation or marriage between colored persons and Mongolians or white persons. Knight, also a Navy veteran, was convicted on the charge that his great-grandmother was a colored person. His attorney argued

Under the State's miscegenation law, both could be prosecuted if both knew at the time of the marriage that either was "colored." The mother-in-law, in this case, says that her daughter did not know that Hamilton was not white until the time of the marriage, although she has lived with him up until the time of his arrest. Parallels, Miss. Case

The Hamilton case closely parallels that of 23-year-old David Hamilton, who served in the Navy during the last war as "white," and his wife both listed themselves as "white" in applying for their Virginia marriage license, according to the office of the Roanoke County clerk of the courts.

that she was a Cherokee Indian.

To Appeal Case

A notice of appeal has been filed in the Mississippi case in Knight's behalf, making the third State where the test case is possible. His conviction was the first on record under that State's miscegenation law, the district attorney remarked.

A scrapping of all States' miscegenation laws could be accomplished, it was pointed out, by trial in a Federal court under the so-called Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, the 14th Amendment, which holds: "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

Earlier this year, a statute banning interracial marriage in California, after being held unconstitutional by the courts, was repealed by the State's Legislature.

Arrested in Baltimore

Hamilton was arrested on the day before Christmas Eve on a warrant served by Lt. George Murphy and Detective Harry Tracy, who found him living in a white apartment house at 1401 Linden Ave., Baltimore. Officers who traced Hamilton there said he lived on a third floor apartment with his wife and another white girl.

He reportedly was working at the Bethlehem Steel Company, and had been in Baltimore only a week when the arrest was made. He signed an extradition waiver and went back to Virginia on Christmas Eve, escorted by Deputy Sheriff Sharlie Boone and J. C. Angell of Salem.

At the Salem jail, he was docketed as white and placed in the white section of the jail.

The county records revealed that the couple was married by Rev. K. A. Painter, pastor of the Garden City Baptist Church on the same day the license was issued. Hamilton's birthplace was listed as Elsereda, Calif., but his family is reported to live in Russellville, Ala., at the present time.

In Letter to Jail

Wife Vows She Still Loves Miscegenation Defendant

By Richard L. Morris
Post Reporter

Roanoke, Va., Dec. 31.—The 19-year-old white wife of Clark Council Hamilton, 22, a carpenter, held here on charges of violating Virginia's miscegenation laws, has written him that she still loves him.

This was reported here today by a reliable source who declared that the letter also spoke of renewing their marital life together after Hamilton's trial.

Another letter, apparently from his mother, was received by the youth, the informant told a Washington Post reporter.

A confidant of Mrs. Ada L. Hammond, mother of the bride, referring to a dream Mrs. Hammond experienced which led her to swear out a warrant against Hamilton, revealed that in the dream Mrs. Hammond saw her son-in-law as a Negro.

A preliminary hearing in Roanoke County Trial Justice Court for Hamilton today was set for January 12.

The hearing tentatively had been scheduled for today, and the small courtroom in Salem was crowded at the designated hour.

T. Warren Messick, Roanoke attorney representing Hamilton, had asked yesterday, however, that the cause be continued.

Messick was engaged to represent Hamilton by the defendant's wife, the former Florence M. Hammond, on Sunday—Editor's Note.) Eugene W. Chelf, Commonwealth's attorney, said he would have requested the continuance if Messick had not. Chelf is awaiting receipt of a certified copy of the birth certificate of a Clark Council Hamilton, "colored," who was born in Franklin County, Ala.

Hamilton was arrested in Baltimore last week on a warrant obtained November 6 by the mother of Florence Hammond, who was married to Hamilton in Salem last May 22.

LANDLORD BACKS BIAS:

Pickets Score Move *App. American. Oct. 15-24-49* to Oust Mixed Couple

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A white landlord who, on Oct. 1 gave an interracial couple until Oct. 31 to move or be evicted was picketed last week by members of the Wisconsin Civil Rights Congress who accused him of discrimination.

The landlord, Samuel Karp, is co-owner of King's Credit Clothing, 1422 N. 12th St., where Mrs. Josephine Nordstrand, chairman of the Civil Rights Congress here, distributed leaflets while pickets marched in front of the store.

Student Weds Tenant

Karp owns a 10-unit apartment building at 1426 W. Vliet St., where he rented an apartment last July to three white girls. Two of them moved later, and the third married a colored man who moved in with her.

The tenants are Kenneth Bazell, 21, a student at the University of Wisconsin here, and his wife, the former Sally Goodman, 21.

Nephew Weds Other Tenant

One of the two girls who moved out of the apartment, Edith Gilman, married Robert Silverstein, a nephew of Karp, the landlord, in September.

She has worked with Mrs. Nordstrand in the Civil Rights Congress office here.

The leaflets, issued by the Civil Rights Congress and the Young Progressives of America, charged that "by seeking to prevent the husband from sharing his wife's apartment, Mr. Karp is seeking to penalize an interracial marriage."

Families Protest

Karp said other families in the building had protested Mr. Bazell living in the apartment with his wife.

Bazell denied the landlord's charge that he and his wife, members of the Young Progressives of America, have been holding meetings of the local chapter in the apartment.

"I don't see how I can be charged with being prejudiced," Karp declared. "I am subleasing the apartments on the second floor above my clothing store to several colored families."

With Czechoslovakian

added, recent scientific studies have proved her original views false. *The Courier Journal*

"I find no basis for our present point of view," she said. *Louisville Ky*

Asserting the need of "responsible Americans" to pioneer in human relations, she defined as a "Christian obligation" the removal of barriers to interracial marriage. *Louisville Ky*

Earlier in the day, representatives of 23 major Protestant denominations were asked to work out a compromise between establishing money-making and money-losing churches.



BRINGS BRIDE HOME — Former Corp. Harold E. Mackel, Armstrong High graduate, was home in Washington last week after thirty-one months in Germany. Accompanying him was his Czechoslovakian bride, the former Miss Hutter. They were married at Karlsbad, Germany. The couple is visiting Mr. Mackel's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Mackel, of this city. — Morris Photo. *Jan 1-8-49*

Churchwoman Favors Interracial Marriages

Buck Hill Falls, Pa., Jan. 11 (AP)—The president of the United Council of Churchwomen tonight urged removal of sociological obstacles to interracial marriage.

Emphasizing that she spoke only as an individual, Mrs. Harper Sibley of Rochester, N. Y., told the Home Missions Council of North America:

"I do not believe that there is anything unethical or immoral in people of different race who love each other deeply being married." *Wed. 1-12-49*

While admitting that existence of many difficulties to successful interracial marriages, she said it

was the obligation of Christians to work toward changing the public's view on the matter.

The church leader, who last week was honored by the American Heritage Foundation, said she had been taught that interracial marriage breeds the worst characteristics of both races. But, she

HE IGNORED WARNING:

German War Bride, Son

Happy in New Home

The Afro-American Baltimore

PHILADELPHIA

"The Criminal Investigation Commission (CIC) made it pretty tough" for Harold W. Simmons, a war veteran, to bring his 25-year-old German wife and their 2-year-old son, Harold Jr., to the United States, he revealed last week.

Simmons, who served 39 months and son in Germany. Employed as a color matcher with a printing ink company, he met Else at a service club in her home town.

Wife's Parents Approve

Mrs. Simmons explained that her parents raised no objections to the marriage or to her coming here to live, but, she added, other Germans cautioned her against such a step. 1-15-49 Sal

AMG Praised

There was little trouble from the American Military, Government or the American Consulate," Simmons said, but the CIC gave his wife "the works."

He said that one particular CIC official, a Philadelphian, who once lived in Simmons's neighborhood, advised his German wife that she would be making a "serious mistake" in coming here to live with a colored man.

Mrs. Simmons, making the best of the English language she had learned from her husband, said she was required to fill out numerous forms before she would be allowed to board a plane for this country with other war brides.

Wife Tells of Redtape

She supported her husband's charge that the CIC made it "pretty tough" for her, declaring: "When the certain CIC official learned that my husband was a colored soldier, and the father of my son, he resorted to a maze of redtape which delayed my coming here for more than a month."

Germans Help Her

She pointed out that other officials in Germany, who were interested in her securing passage, helped in every way they could.

A native of Kempton, Germany, Mrs. Simmons is the former Miss Elsie Neifer, an only child whose parents still live in Kempton. She and her son landed at LaGuardia Airport in NYC last Oct. 15 with other German brides of American war veterans.

Simmons has been home for two years; important business made it necessary for him to leave his wife

\$200 in transportation expenses.

How She Saved \$200

The plane passage cost \$418.30 plus \$30 for handling by the travel agency. Leaving when she did, the whole trip cost her \$448.30, the expenses being determined by her son's age. 1-15-49

Since he was two years old last Oct. 24, it would have cost an additional \$200 had she left after his birthday. Sal. 1-15-49

Neighbors Friendly

Simmons said he has encountered no difficulty in going about in public with his wife. His neighbors, he pointed out, have been very kind, and many presented Christmas toys to his son.

Mrs. Simmons said she likes this city very much and favors her husband's suggestion that she enroll in a school to learn English and democratic ideas.

She said three other German girls, two of them from her home town, married colored soldiers and are also living in Philadelphia.

'Our Brown Baby'

At Long Last Our Dream Came True; Leon Jr. Arrives!

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 3-5-49

By BETTY MARIE LOMAX

Third and final article in a series in which Mrs. Lomax tells Courier readers, exclusively, why and how she adopted her "Brown Baby."

* * *

The story so far: Mrs. Lomax and her husband, Leon, have corresponded with both British and American authorities and the American Red Cross in negotiations to adopt their "brown baby." Finally, a telephone call comes from a welfare worker in Sandusky, Ohio, asking for an appointment.

FREMONT, Ohio—We told her he could come the same day, as we both were home. 3-5-49

She came over and asked a lot of questions about his insurance, bonds, salary and bills. She brought some affidavits with her, and although she had seen our bank book, she wanted him to sign the affidavits giving her permission to talk to the bank personnel where we had our account and to ask his employer some questions about himself. He also had to give her the names of three business persons who knew him personally, a minister's name and the names of two relatives, the reason given was that anything happened to us the baby would have someone to take him. Then, she told my husband she would like to talk to me, alone.

We left home and she said, "Now, Mrs. Lomax, we can talk freely with each other. What I'm about to say to you is nothing personal, but it is my duty to say it." I told her that she could say whatever it was her duty to say because I wasn't easily offended. She asked all kinds of questions such as, "Where were you two born? When? How long have you been married? Do you quarrel? Are you two happy together? What kind of entertainment do you like? What do you have in common with Rufus? How old?"

VERY PERSONAL

Then she stopped asking questions and told me that she understood this child was my husband's by an English girl. I told her, yes he was. She asked, "What is your reason for wanting this child? From your medical report, you are a healthy and normal person. Why don't you rear a family yourself?" I told her, in the first place, when married, it was for better or

worse, so I wasn't blaming my husband for what happened, because I see women every day whose husbands haven't been anywhere—and they have children by other women. They seem to be happy over the whole affair.

She informed me if we got this child we would have to share everything made in Rufus' name equally with him. I told her I understood all of that. She left. Every six months we heard from her. She would come to our house unexpectedly to see whether I was a good housekeeper, or whether we were quarrelling. She always found everything in order.

HAPPY DAY

Finally, the British Consul and his wife came to our home. Time passed and on November 2, 1948 we got a phone call to come to the Welfare Office and she informed us that England had decided to let us have the child and we should send them the money for his transportation.

Long before, we had asked whether it would be possible for him to come by plane. The next day, I took the money to her. We waited some more. . . . Then, on December 4, 1948, she called stating that the money had been received and to pack our bags and be prepared to leave anytime for New York. We waited some more. 3-5-49

She called again December 28 saying that she had a cablegram for us to leave at once—that the baby would arrive in New York Saturday, Jan. 1, 1949 at 6:30 A. M. She said she had already sent a reply saying that we would leave December 29, so we did.

We got to New York December 30, and the next day we went out to the airport and looked around and came back to the hotel to wait until the next morning.

We were so excited. We got up at 4:30 Saturday morning and went out to the air-

port.

My husband kept pacing up and down—I tried to read, and found that I just couldn't. HE'S HERE!

They called out over the loud speaker: "Whoever is here to get Leon D. Rowland, please come to the P. A. office." We both jumped up and ran to the office. A girl told us that she was going to take care of the papers for us. She said, "I've seen him and is he cute!" I said, "Please may I see him?" "No," she said, "Take a seat and wait a few more minutes." She returned and my husband went with her.

Finally he came out holding Leon Jr., and my heart did a complete flip-flop. I took him and his little hands were so soft. He asked my name. I told him "Mommie," and the man's name was "Daddy."

We started for home. On the way, he would call me "Dahee," and his dad, "Mommie." We arrived home that Sunday night. In about an hour our house was filled. There wasn't even standing room. He was so friendly with everyone.

The next day he started out at 6:30 A. M. . . . "Mommie, I want an egg, I want orange juice." For one week he wouldn't eat anything but eggs, bread and butter, and all the milk he could drink. He broke out with a fine, red rash. Wherever he would itch, he would break out. The doctor said no more juice, no more eggs, only about once a week he would eat meat, chicken, rice or potatoes. I bought some Heinz baby food and gradually he started eating other foods.

He is very sweet and does not want me to get out of his sight. He keeps saying, "My home, my motor car, my Mommie and my Dahee."

One day I was going to help his dad work and he said, "No Mommie work, Dahee work. Mommie stay home with the baby."

The first time I took him downtown he stretched out in the middle of the floor because he couldn't take all the motor cars home in the store. If I picked up another baby, he started fighting him saying, "That's my Mommie."

I'm so glad he is happy and took to us and loves us so much. I wouldn't give him up and I love him like I do Rufus. I'm planning on Leon being President someday—but since our race hasn't advanced that far, I will settle for him to be another Congressman like Adam Clayton Powell.

(The End)



This German girl, since married, has two children, one colored, one white.



Eduard is very playful and seemingly unconcerned about being the "darker brother."



Now almost four, Eduard is rather tall for his age.

Adopted American **Little Eduard a Typical Child in Poor Household**

2 more children
Mother, Married 4 Months Before His Birth
Recalls Practically Nothing About Father

By DR. LEWIS K. M'MILLAN

The lot of the 3,000 babies born to German mothers and Yanke fathers is not particularly bad. While some few are treated as unwanted, the vast majority are usually taken into the homes of the mothers, and there treated as a child born of two German parents.

Nor does it matter that in many instances the mothers have married and have children by their own German husbands.

A Typical Case

Perhaps typical of the treatment accorded Germany's brown babies is that given little Eduard Schmidt.

Born in Bonn, Germany on March 9, 1946, he is rather tall for his age.

He is what I might call a very atypical child, very playful, unconscious of his singular status and fond of his mother, known and liked by the people in his block.

The mother of Eduard, Emma Schmidt (now Mrs. Leschrick), met her tan yank early during the seven months that his unit was stationed in Bonn, during the year 1946.

Married Before Baby's Birth

And, as was so often the case, she followed him to the next quartering place at Jelmstadt. Soon however, he returned to the States, and she returned home.

While yet four and a half months with child, she married a German by the name of Leschrick. She had a child by him about two years old, in addition to little Eduard.

The Leschrick's live in a dark, dingy, damp basement of an apartment house. Another couple, with a small child lives with them.

I saw only the kitchen and a bedroom. For the life of me, I could see no other possibility for a room.

Upon each of my two visits to the dwelling the women were cooking on a big, old coal and wood stove.

Leschrick is working on the construction of the Rhein Bridge at Bonn. He earns, according to his wife, from \$12 to \$15 per week. He is the only bread winner of the family.

Knows Little About Father

Emma Schmidt Leschrick knows only the last name of Eduard's father with a version of his first name. She knows only that he lives or lived in California. She says that he is a "Professor."

Affectionate like most children, Eduard loves to climb on his mother's back and kiss her. He does not seem to suffer any more than the general lot of poverty common to the family.

As a result of the poor diet, his teeth, like those of all Germany's poorer children, have just about rotted out. Prompt attention alone can save them.

Full of Possibilities

What clothing he has is fairly presentable, but he needs almost everything. He has definite physical, mental and spiritual possibilities.

Persons interested in sending packages of clothing or food for the child may do by addressing them to his grandfather:

Johann Schmidt

Scholar Finds 3 Schools of Thought on Big Problem

By DR. LEWIS K. McMILLAN

With more than 3,000 brown babies making their presence known and felt in Germany, a country which has been lily-white in color and spirit, three schools of thought have arisen as to what should be done with them.

One group says gather up all of the children and send them to the United States. The second holds that the babies, now nearing school age, should be left in the land of their birth. The third group proposes that colored persons join with whites in easing the lot of all of Germany's illegitimate children, and therefore, avoid a racial issue.

These babies, undeniable traces of the Tan Yanks, are found throughout Germany.

There is a sprinkling of "brown babies" from the uppermost tip of Western Germany to the lowest tip of Southern Germany.

Sprinkling Becomes Shower
At certain points of concentration, like Frankfurt, Wiesbaden and Mannheim, the sprinkling becomes quite a shower.

In the Mannheim Area, there are 424 known offsprings of colored soldiers. Over at Heidelberg, a few miles away, a local German school teacher told me that he knew of only two such children there.

Heidelberg, however, is a sort of no-man's land for tan yanks. It is "lily-white" in the ugliest sense of the term so far as the American Army is concerned.

This same school teacher put the figure at Mannheim at 300, more than 100 too few.

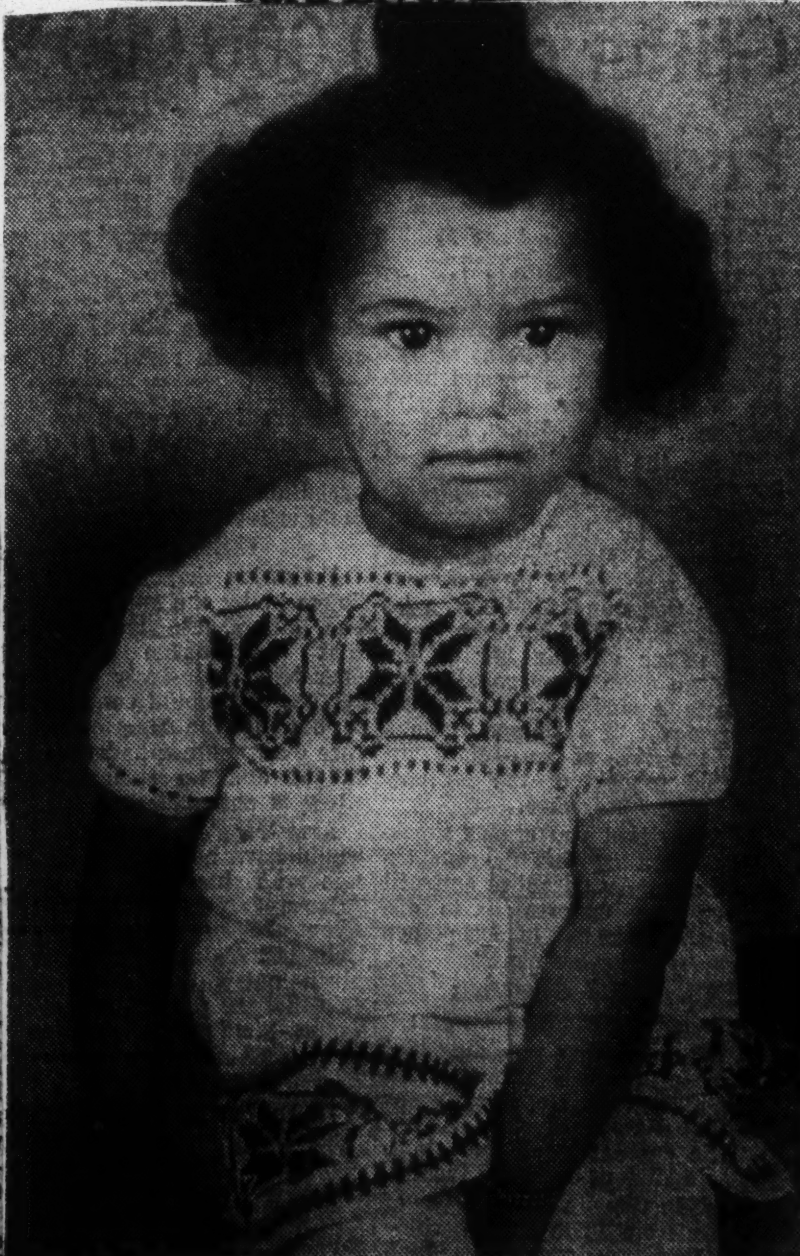
White G.I.'s Left Plenty
Let me hasten to explain that illegitimate offsprings from tan yanks do not exceed those from American white soldiers. In fact, they are proportionally fewer.

The oddity of colored children coming behind German mothers is simply so striking that a relatively few cases seem many times the actual number.

Yet the fact remains that there are more than 3,000 "brown babies" strewn over a vast area of Germany, a unique historical phenomenon for this country which has no colored people only the weird stories of man-of-war Africans who have been found.

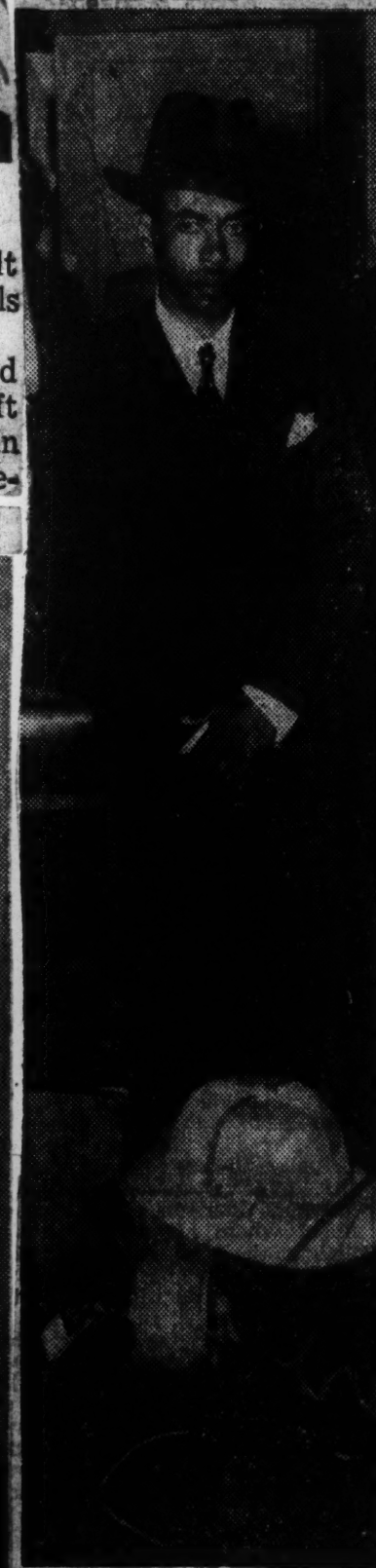
For the colored man to be seen in the flesh and bones and

Barbara Lives in Munich



Barbara, who lives in Munich is typical of 3,000 brown babies now living in Germany.

Writes About Babies



Dr. Louis K. McMillan, who was attending Bonn University in Germany when he wrote the accompanying article concerning the disposition of "brown babies."

drop out of the story books and become members of families and thus objects of affection, sweet little angelic voices ringing out in apartment houses, in the parks, and in the blocks playing with other children like other children. It is something strangely new in German life and in German history.

Just What Happened?

One might ask how this strange thing came to pass.

I might dismiss the question with the simple statement that young people of opposite sexes of about the same age-range and about the same general intelligence got together and the natural thing happened: babies came.

They came just as pretty as any babies on the face of the earth, and they came pretty fast! But a few more statements would throw some needed light on this situation.

Generosity Partly Responsible

The American Army found that so long as it has soldiers here in Germany, or anywhere else, the men have to be allowed the privilege of "fraternizing" with the population, especially the female element.

And so it yielded to the inevitable. That yielding went so far as to allow the men the privilege of passing on to their friends in the population articles of food, clothing, jewelry, toilet articles and the like.

In Germany the shortage of food, until last year, reached starvation depths. The generosity of the colored soldiers has been remarkable.

Made Germans Look Bad

I have had a number of German women to tell me how different the American soldier looks from the German man.

Americans have the appearance of youth and vitality, whereas the Germans have the appearance too often of being worn out.

These two things, then, have in large part, accounted for the "brown babies."

A plenty of the good things of life in the midst of German poverty and fine, fresh young men over against relatively few German men, coupled with a general worn down condition of those who are on hand.

Of Same Basic Type

It is a revealing fact that more than 90% of the German people have merely an elementary school training, a formal training that is far inferior to the American elementary school.

They are a simple people; a very

simple people. Their simple girls and our simple boys actually make good matches, for they are on the same level, intellectually and morally. Their children have unconsciously created a "problem."

It is certainly a German problem, but something more. It is a German responsibility, and America's responsibility, a responsibility of the colored American.

Chaplains Say Return them

The belief that these children should be sent to America is shared by a large number.

It is interesting to me that among the colored Americans with whom I have talked, many Army chaplains and stewardesses share or represent this view.

A number of Germans, likewise, have expressed such views to me. The idea is that these children do not belong to the German scene; that they are in for a tragic future from which they can only be saved by being taken to America.

Most of the mothers want to migrate to America. For that matter, so do all other Germans.

Not a Racial Problem

Typical of those who feel that the "brown babies" should be rooted and grounded in Germany is Mrs. Marcus H. Ray, the charming wife of Colonel Ray.

Mrs. Ray's idea is that the problem is economic and not racial.

She, therefore, has organized a group of women who are working to ease the lot of these children through material help for the child and the mother.

The third group, very much like the second, stresses interracial activity to better the lot of all children born to unwed mothers, so as to avoid too much race-consciousness in rendering aid.

A Potential Good

I see in these "brown babies" a great potential good for Germany in the future. They are an historically sound by-product of the war.

In the first place, the fairly substantial presence of the colored person in German life and blood will help to broaden the narrow views of this people on the Jewish question, which is still a serious problem in the country.

In addition, through the children, the Germans who have had no knowledge of their darker brother, and no interest in his plight, will become a part of him. They will learn his worth, his possibilities, his sorrows.

They will have the incentive to do something about bad situations affecting the colored man in various parts of the world.

Then too, the colored man will find in Germany a new outlet.

Let's not take these brown babies away from Germany. Let's help them serve their historic mission.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Dr. Mc Millan is professor of history at South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S.C. Last summer he visited in Bonn University in Germany where he earned his doctorate in 1932. He was received there by Mayor Stockhausen and renewed acquaintance with Professors Siegfried Hahn, Dr. Lakebrück, Dr. Scheidemeyer, Dr. Lehmann and many other associates of his university days with whom he corresponded regularly when he finished his duties and returned to the U.S.A.)

EDITOR QUILTS COUNCIL RACE

Dr. F. Benson, local editor, last week withdrew from the council-race with the declaration that: "It is political suicide for two colored candidates to compete for the same office."

Brown Babies No Problem in England.

Says YWCA Secretary from Birmingham

By LULA JONES GARRETT

BALTIMORE

Stories, in this country, of England's "Brown Babies" are much exaggerated, particularly as to numbers. Miss Muriel White of Birmingham, England, said, here, Tuesday night.

Miss White, a divisional YWCA secretary of Great Britain, is in this country for three months for study of American associations. Her visits have taken her from the New York headquarters of the YWCA, where she studied for several weeks, through the Midwest and back East. She is now in Baltimore observing the programs of this city's three branches.

At dinner with Mrs. Alice Arrington, executive director of the Madison Avenue Branch, this week, Miss White chatted freely about Americans in England.

Studied Situation

Having been warned that she would be questioned about the "baby" situation in England, Miss White said that prior to her leaving England, she had made some investigation. The large number of brown babies, written of so often in the American press, simply does not exist, she said.

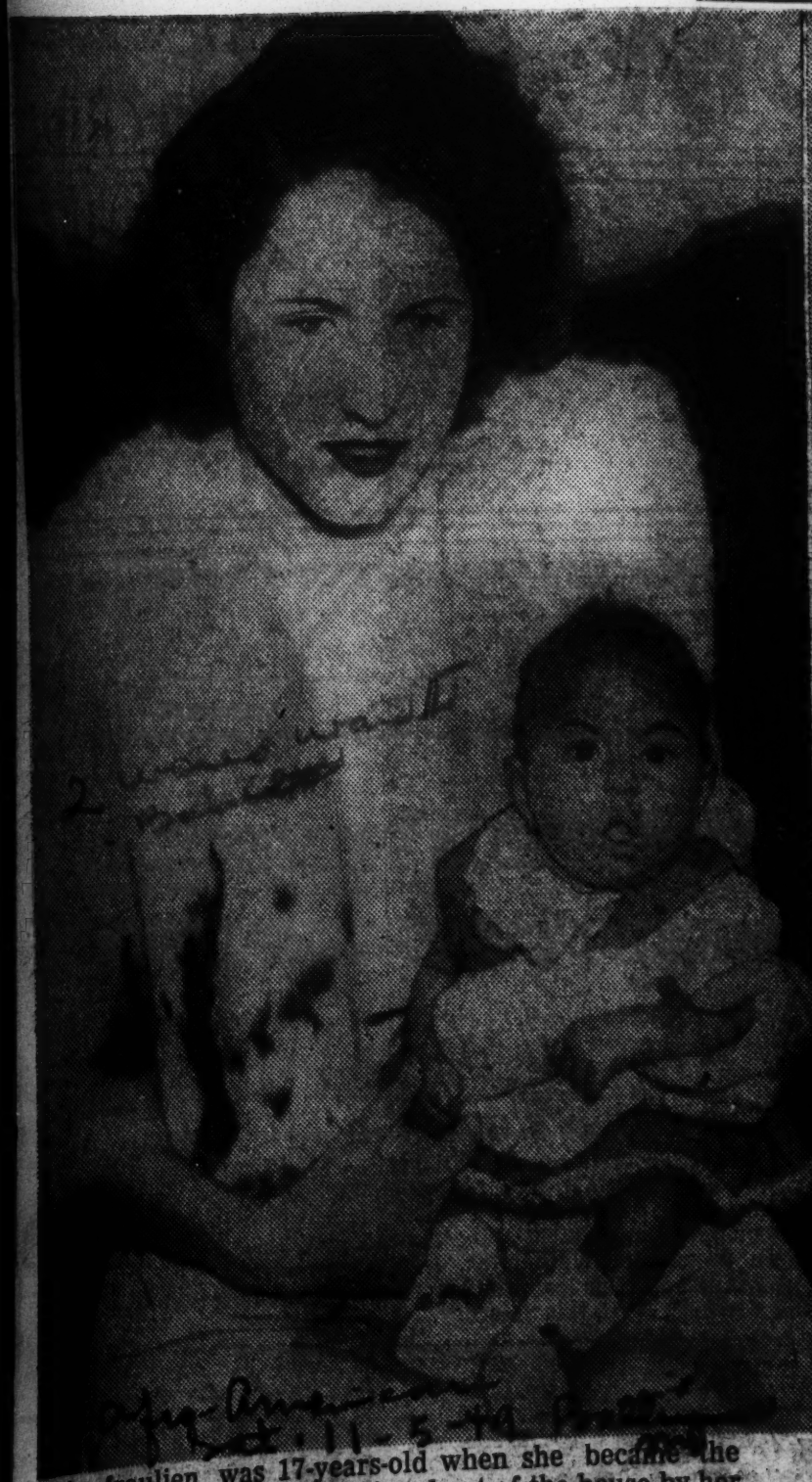
Except for the children in one institution, where the proportion is still relatively small, if there are others they have been absorbed into the families without fuss or bother, she said.

She was inclined to believe, she said, that the stories of war babies have been exaggerated in America as have the stories of ill treatment of English war brides in America been exaggerated in England.



MISS MURIEL WHITE

What Should Be Done With Germany's Brown Babies?



2 years old
This fraulien was 17-years-old when she became the mother of this tan baby. Ordered out of the house by her father when her pregnancy was first discovered, the girl who is now 19, says the baby is loved by all now.



This German woman and her tan baby live in Bad Saarow. Two years ago she was sentenced to six days in jail for striking a Russian woman who jested about the color of her baby.



This baby's father is from North Carolina. The German mother, realizing that hopes of a marriage in Germany are futile, is looking for the day when she and the baby can be united with the father in America. She is aware of the difficulties she may encounter in the South.